

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 049

12 March 1984

JAPAN

Moscow Talks To Include Korea, Northern Islands	C 1
USSR Invites Agriculture Minister To Visit	C 1
U.S. Manila Envoy Meets Vice Foreign Minister	C 1
Nakasone To Meet Deng Xiaoping During Visit	C 2
Opposition Support Sought	C 2
MITI Investment Mission Plans PRC Visit in April	C 3
Government Notes Increased DPRK Criticism	C 4
Abe: Economic Aid to Philippines Necessary	C 4
Abe Sanctions Arms Technology Transfers	C 4
Nakasone, NASA Chief Discuss Space Development	C 5
Yamamura on Tough Stand in U.S. Farm Trade Talks	C 6
Beef Quota Proposal	C 6
U.S., MITI Officials Agree To Discuss Software	C 7
MITI Official Urges Changes in Trade Policy	C 8
Bank Governor on Factors in Discount Rate Cut	C 8

NORTH KOREA

Death of Kim Il After Long Illness Reported	D 1
Obituary Released	D 1
Funeral Committee Listed	D 3
Body Lies in State	D 4
Kim Il-song, Others Visit Bier	D 4
Officials Visit Bier	D 5
Envoys Pay Condolences	D 5
PRC Leaders Send Condolences	D 6
Ceausescu Sends Message	D 6
Chongnyon Sends Condolence	D 6
Kim Chong-il Heads Funeral	D 7
Pak Song-chol Delivers Eulogy	D 9
NODONG SINMUN Views Supreme Soviet Elections [11 Mar]	D 12
Lebanese Abrogation of Israel Agreement Praised	D 13
[NODONG SINMUN 10 Mar]	
Israeli's Comments Ridiculed	D 14
[NODONG SINMUN 11 Mar]	
U.S. Share of Military Sales Loan to South Listed	D 14
Heightened Anti-U.S. Consciousness Urged	D 14
U.S. Maneuvering in 'Team Spirit' Draws Reaction	D 15
'Field Hospital' Set Up	D 15
25th Division Joins Exercise	D 15
Air Force Unit Welcomed	D 15
Paper Assails Exercises	D 16
[NODONG SINMUN 10 Mar]	
VRPR Says People Disdain Chin Ui-chong's Statement	D 17
VRPR Attacks Chin's 10 Mar Statement to North	D 18
MINJU CHOSON Views South Rejection of Talks [10 Mar]	D 20

SOUTH KOREA

Prime Minister Chin Discusses Letter From North	E 1
TONG-A ILBO Assails North's Letter to South [10 Mar]	E 3
PRC To Attend Seoul Asian Basketball Games	E 4
Concrete Results Sought From U.S. Trade Talks	E 4
[CHOSON ILBO 9 Mar]	
Renewal of GSP Benefits by U.S. Urged	E 6
[KOREA HERALD 9 Mar]	
Eight Crewmen Released, Return From Guyana [11 Mar]	E 7
ICAO Resolution on KAL Incident Welcomed	E 7
[SEOUL SINMUN 9 Mar]	
Overseas Public Relations Policy To Be Changed	E 9
Exchanges With Communist Countries To Improve	E 9
Briefs: Maritime Agreement With Pakistan	E 10

KAMPUCHEA

Leader of 196th Division Discusses Political Tasks	H 1
Propaganda Department Praises Army Units	H 1
KANGTOAP PADEVAT Views Conduct of Cadres	H 2
Stung Teng Youths Join Party, Enlist in Army	H 3
Youths in Prey Veng Recruited Into Army	H 4
Informers To Authorities About Enemy Weapons Noted	H 4
VODK Warns of Aims of 'Sly' Nguyen Co Thach	H 4
Briefs: Red Cross Aid Distribution	H 5

LAOS

Reportage on Soviet Culture Delegation's Visit	I 1
Received by Phoumi Vongvichit	I 1
Cooperation Protocol Signed	I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Receives USSR Solidarity Group	I 1
Delegation Departs	I 1
Progress on USSR-Aided Bridge Construction Cited	I 2
Briefs: Delegation Back From Hanoi	I 2

THAILAND

SRV's Nguyen Co Thach Visits, Talks With Kriangsak	J 1
Calls for Compromise	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 10 Mar]	
Kriangsak Hosts Banquet	J 1
[BANGKOK WORLD 10 Mar]	
Hanoi Offer on Fishermen	J 2
[BANGKOK POST 11 Mar]	
Kriangsak on Compromise Prospects	J 2
[BANGKOK POST 11 Mar]	
Thach Departs for Indonesia [AFP]	J 3
Thach Cites Kriangsak Talks	J 3
[BANGKOK POST 12 Mar]	

VIETNAM

Leaders Send Condolences on Death of Kim Il	K 1
SRV Accused of Exporting Labor To Pay Debts [AFP]	K 1

Hanoi on NHAN DAN Review of Chernenko Speech	[5 Mar]	K	2
Nguyen Co Thach Leaves for Regional Visits	[AFP]	K	3
Australians Study Defoliant Effects in Vietnam	[Melbourne]	K	3
Directive Issued on VCTU Anniversary Celebration		K	3
Members of Anniversary Organizing Committees Named		K	4
Briefs: Dong Thap Party Members; Party Recruitment		K	4

INDONESIA

U.S. Arms to Selected ASEAN Countries Questioned		N	1
[MERDEKA 1 Mar]			
Mokhtar on Restoration of Relations With PRC		N	2
Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach Pays Visit		N	2
Jakarta Reports Arrival		N	2
Holds Talks With Suharto		N	3
Further on Talks		N	3

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE

Cultural Relations With USSR Reported 'Normalized'		O	1
[STRAITS TIMES 10 Mar]			
Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Visits		O	1
Arrival Remarks Reported		O	1
Interviewed on Kampuchea		O	1

PHILIPPINES

Bush, O'Neill Invited To Observe Upcoming Elections		P	1
Imelda Marcos Message Praises American Good Will		P	1
Virata Returns From IMF Talks, Views Results		P	1
'Apparent Deadlock' in Talks		P	1
'Belt-Tightening' Predicted		P	2
Aquino Urges Japan To Reconsider Decision on Loan	[AFP]	P	3
Central Bank Permits Prepaid Letters of Credit		P	3
Further on Developments in Aquino Trial		P	3
Guards' Testimony Disputed		P	3
Search for Galman's Wife		P	4
Marcos Views Issues Involved in Batasan Elections		P	4
Stresses Need for Talent		P	4
Rejects Free Zones, 'Dynasties'		P	4
Petition to Nullify Decrees on Security Submitted		P	5
Army Establishes More Civilian Defense Units		P	5

MOSCOW TALKS TO INCLUDE KOREA, NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW091303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Working-level consultations between Japan and the Soviet Union will be held in Moscow on Monday and Tuesday to discuss problems pending between the two countries and exchange views on the international situation, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Because signs of a thaw have appeared in Japan-Soviet relations since Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in February, Japanese authorities hope to use the forthcoming meeting as an opportunity to improve the relations between the two countries.

Major topics of discussion at the forthcoming meeting in Moscow are (1) U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament talks, (2) East-West economic relations, (3) the situation in the Middle East, and (4) the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The Northern Territorial issue and a Gromyko visit to Japan will also be taken up at the meeting, the Foreign Ministry said. The forthcoming working-level consultations will be the first since April 1983 when the previous working-level meeting was held in Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry said.

USSR INVITES AGRICULTURE MINISTER TO VISIT

OW100407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has invited Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shanjiro Yamamura to visit Moscow in a move regarded as indicating a Soviet wish to improve bilateral relations, ministry officials said Saturday. The Soviet Government extended the invitation to Yamamura, as his predecessor Iwazo Kaneko did not go to Moscow although he had received an invitation when Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev came to Tokyo in February last year, the officials said.

Ministry sources said in view of Yamamura's political schedule, his Moscow visit will not come before summer. Russo-Japanese relations have been at low ebb since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

The sources said there were plans for Kaneko to visit Moscow late last year, but they were shelved following the Soviet downing of a South Korean jetliner in September, killing all 269 people on board. They said the Soviet Union under the Chernenko administration appears to want to promote bilateral fishery cooperation through Yamamura's visit -- a basic policy also laid down by the Andropov government. Japan's Foreign Ministry Saturday welcomed the Soviet invitation, saying it will promote a dialogue between the two countries.

U.S. MANILA ENVOY MEETS VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW091145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Michael Armacost, U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, exchanged views with a top Foreign Ministry official here Friday mainly on the situation in the Philippines after last August's assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Armacost, regarded as the most likely successor to U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, called on Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga at the Foreign Ministry.

Armacost told Matsunaga that the political situation in the Philippines has calmed compared with the time of the assassination. He said economic problems were rather serious in the Philippines and that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would require more time to decide on concrete measures to bolster the country's economy. He said economic assistance by Japan and the United States for the country was expected to come after the IMF's measures are decided. Armacost also said he may shortly return to Washington and at that time he wants to stop over in Japan.

NAKASONE TO MEET DENG XIAOPING DURING VISIT

OW110913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- Deng Xiaoping, chief adviser to the Chinese Communist Party, will be among those Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will meet during his Chinese visit starting March 23. The Prime Minister made this disclosure Sunday in a press conference held at his resort villa in the western suburbs of Tokyo. Nakasone is scheduled to hold talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and General Secretary Hu Yaobang while in Beijing.

Opposition Support Sought

OW101231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is trying to encourage the opposition camp to agree to include opposition dietmen in a delegation he will head on a four-day official visit to China beginning March 23. Whether he will succeed is still unknown. But if he receives good responses from opposition parties, Nakasone will make a formal proposal after the expected passage of the fiscal 1984 budget through the lower house, sources close to the premier said Saturday.

In the past, it has been customary for several dietmen of the ruling party to accompany a prime minister during an official tour abroad.

The idea for including opposition members resulted from Nakasone's belief that the ruling and opposition parties both seek friendship and cooperation with China, even though they differ over diplomatic and defense problems.

According to Nakasone's plan, if the opposition camp agrees to the idea, it will make an impression on the Chinese that his visit is supported by both ruling and opposition parties. Nakasone decided to sound out the opposition camp since there are no major problems now pending between Japan and China, the sources said.

The main purpose of his forthcoming visit is to establish an unshakable relationship of trust with China as the 21st century draws near, a government source said.

Another factor behind the suprapartisan idea is the coalition created when the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the New Liberal Club, a minor conservative opposition party, joined forces when Nakasone's second government was formed after the December lower house election. Nakasone also has kept in mind a recent policy shift among moderate opposition parties toward the "age for coalition."

The Democratic Socialist Party recently backed the possibility of a policy-making cooperation with the ruling party. And the Komeito Party has also implied it will not refuse a coalition with the conservative parties.

In the past, the names of six accompanying ruling party dietmen were usually decided at least two weeks before a premier's overseas tour. But this time only three LDP dietmen have been selected while the remaining three seats are still vacant, the sources said. The three LDP men are Yoshihide Mori and Sadatoshi Ozato of the lower house and Susumu Mogami of the upper house.

It is believed that one of the three vacant seats is being saved for a New Liberal Club member. Nakasone is said to be hoping that the Democratic Socialist and Komeito Parties will agree on the remaining seats, even if the No. 1 opposition Socialist Party rejects the idea.

A senior Foreign Ministry official welcomed Nakasone's idea, saying the opposition camp's participation as part of the delegation would be in the best interest of future diplomatic endeavors. The New Liberal Club is likely to accept the idea. But other parties' responses are still unclear. A Socialist leader said his party is ready, if requested, to join a special Sino-Japanese advisory panel on friendship, which was agreed on between Nakasone and Chinese party chief Hu Yaobang during the latter's Japan tour last November. But he said acceptance of the suprapartisan delegation idea would be difficult, because it would help Nakasone's government.

A Komeito source said it is a thorny problem, although his party cannot overtly oppose the idea, since it involves relations with China.

MITI INVESTMENT MISSION PLANS PRC VISIT IN APRIL

OW100823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to send a mission to China next month to seek larger investment possibilities, an MITI spokesman said Saturday. He said the delegation, composed of 36 senior officials from major trade firms, banks and other top businesses, will visit Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou during the two-week tour beginning April 8.

The mission members are scheduled to have talks with officials of the foreign economic relations and trade minister and the State Economic Commission. The spokesman said a meeting between the delegates and Vice Premier Yao Yilin is also being arranged.

Their trip to China will follow an official visit by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to Beijing this month. He is expected to offer loans of at least 400 billion yen (1.8 billion dollars) to China for major industrial projects.

The mission members also plan to tap the possibility of joint ventures between Japanese and Chinese interests, according to the MITI spokesman. He said the Chinese Government has been trying hard to introduce overseas capital over the past few years, but the amount of foreign investment in China has totalled 266 million dollars by 112 companies, much lower than the country had wanted. Among them are only nine Japanese firms, compared with 68 from Hong Kong and 18 from the United States.

Tighter business regulations by the Chinese Government are regarded as one factor adversely affecting the incentive for investment by overseas business firms. He said mission members and Chinese officials will discuss how they can create a better climate for investment from other countries. The delegation is led by Yaeji Watanabe, a legal adviser to the Japan-China Economic Association.

GOVERNMENT NOTES INCREASED DPRK CRITICISM

OW110140 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Amid moves to arrange a dialogue between North and South Korea so as to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, North Korea, or the DPRK, has recently been stepping up its criticism of Japan, attracting the attention of the Foreign Ministry.

In January 1984, in a bid to promote a dialogue between North and South Korea, Pyongyang officially called for a tripartite meeting among the United States, South Korea, and North Korea. In response, the United States counterproposed to hold a four-party conference, including China. Thus, there have been moves by countries concerned to stabilize the situation on the Korean peninsula.

In this connection, the Japanese Government once commented that it could not make out what North Korea was really driving at by making the proposal for a tripartite meeting, because the proposal had secretly been conveyed to China in the midst of the bombing incident in Burma last fall. North Korea reacted bitterly to this comment. Lately it has particularly increased its stern criticism of the Nakasone Cabinet, saying that it is following the road of militarism.

In another development, North Korea has failed to pay arrears -- in connection with its trade debt -- amounting to Y1.6 billion since the end of last year. The Foreign Ministry views this delay in repayment as an expression of North Korea's stiff attitude toward Japan.

Under these circumstances, the Foreign Ministry hopes that Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to China, scheduled for late this month, will provide a chance to have a candid exchange of views with Beijing with regard to these questions, in view of China's close diplomatic connections with North Korea.

ABE: ECONOMIC AID TO PHILIPPINES NECESSARY

OW120309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0301 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the Diet Monday Japan's economic assistance is necessary to support the debt-ridden Philippines and to promote friendly Japanese-Philippine relations. Abe, replying to an opposition questioner at a lower house Budget Committee, did not say how much or when Japan would provide loans to the Philippines.

Last week, government sources said Japan planned to supply in fiscal 1984, 55 billion yen (246 million dollars) in low interest loans to the Philippines.

Socialist Issei Inoue claimed that Japan should not extend loans before a Philippine board concludes investigations in the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino or before a general election is called in May.

ABE SANCTIONS ARMS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS

OW091315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in a Diet committee session Friday that Japan may allow arms technology it provides to the United States to be transferred to a third country on a case-by-case basis. Abe said Japan would decide on whether to allow such transfer from a viewpoint of effective operation of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and in the light of Japan's three principles on arms exports.

The foreign minister came out with the position in answer to questions posed by Democratic Socialist Atsushi Kanda at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. He added he cannot say now in what cases Japan would permit the U.S. to transfer Japanese arms technology to a third country since the U.S. has not made such a request.

Abe failed to outline measures to check the unauthorized transfer of Japanese arms technology to third countries or criteria governing such transfers.

In a related comment, Hiroshi Kitamura, director general of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, said such transfers require prior consent under the Japan-U.S. agreement on mutual defense assistance, as stated in the exchange of notes on arms technology cooperation between Japan and the U.S.

Kitamura said the criteria on transfer of arms technology would be specified when Japan agrees to provide the U.S. with concrete arms technology. He said Japan would carefully study such transfers on a case-by-case basis under the nations principles on arms exports. However, he echoed Abe's assertion that Japan may approve such transfers in specific cases upon U.S. request.

NAKASONE, NASA CHIEF DISCUSS SPACE DEVELOPMENT

OW120329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- Visiting NASA administrator James M. Beggs met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday and called for Japan's participation in the U.S. program to build a manned space station.

In the meeting, Beggs told the premier that America wants to seek a wide range of international cooperation and participation from private sectors in the space project, according to Japanese officials. The plan to build America's first manned space station within 10 years was unveiled by President Ronald Reagan in his State of the Union Message in January. The space station will help broaden the scope of space exploration and smooth repair work on satellites, Beggs, head of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration, said.

Nakasone reportedly said, "I would like to pay my respect to the ambitious program. I am personally interested (in the project)."

But Nakasone withheld an immediate reply to the request for Japan's participation in the project, apparently because of the huge cost involved. He reportedly told the guest that a final decision on the matter will be made after studying the financial and manpower aspects of the program. The cost for the plan is estimated at about 8 billion dollars.

The NASA chief also said the United States plans to seek support for the program from the world's leading countries at the seven-nation economic summit scheduled for June in London. He also invited Michiyuki Isurugi, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, to visit the U.S. in June to attend the launch of a space shuttle.

In the talks held at Nakasone's official residence, the prime minister reportedly said Japan will participate in the project only on condition that the planned space station is intended for peaceful use.

Beggs said under U.S. laws, his agency is obliged to submit technical and other related data to the defense authority, if requested, the officials said. But the NASA chief added that he believed the military is not interested in the program, according to the officials.

YAMAMURA ON TOUGH STAND IN U.S. FARM TRADE TALKS

OW091341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Japan will do its utmost to settle the problem of beef and citrus fruit imports from the United States by the end of this month, but will never make any unreasonable concession just to get a settlement by that deadline. This policy was made clear by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura Friday at a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. He was commenting on the reported remark by William Brock, U.S. trade representative, in Washington Thursday that if nothing is done to ease U.S. concerns on farm trade with Japan by the end of the month, "we will take some action that will be clear and understandable."

The Japan-U.S. agreement on Japan's import quotas for beef and citrus fruit will run out at the end of this month.

Bilateral negotiations on its renewal are making little headway.

In negotiating with the U.S., Yamamura said, Japan is basically following a policy of protecting agriculture to ensure its sound and harmonious development. When asked about his possible visit to the U.S., he said he is willing to make the visit if he is convinced that it will lead to settlement of the farm trade issue.

First, he will study a report of Minoru Tsukada, general affairs councillor of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, now in the U.S., Yamamura said.

Beef Quota Proposal

OW101217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- The government has decided to propose that Japan's annual import quota for U.S. beef be raised by 5,500 tons, a Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries official said Saturday. The Tokyo government previously offered the United States an increase of only 4,200 tons.

In the year ending this month, the United States has been allowed to export 30,800 tons of grain-fed, high-quality beef to Japan, as part of 141,000 tons of beef being imported for Japanese consumers. Australia is the largest supplier of beef to Japan.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the newly proposed increase is based on the ministry's estimate of Japanese beef consumption for fiscal 1984-87. A 5,500-ton increase is theoretically the maximum Japan can offer to the United States, he said. The official said a larger beef import quota would seriously damage the Japanese domestic meat market and would anger Australia. During his visit to Japan in February, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke warned that Japan should not increase its U.S. beef import quota at the expense of his country. The official said the new proposal will be offered when Japanese and U.S. negotiators meet in San Francisco and Washington later this month to resume talks on imports of agricultural products.

Americans view beef and citrus fruits as symbols of Japanese trade barriers. The United States suffered a trade deficit of 21.7 billion dollars with Japan alone in 1983. The figure is expected to go even higher this year. In previous negotiations, the United States sought an increase of 10,000 tons in Japan's import quota for U.S. beef, beginning with the next fiscal year, starting in April.

Therefore, other ministry officials said they are not optimistic that Japan's latest proposal will be accepted, since it is still 4,500 tons shy of what U.S. negotiators have been demanding. The officials said U.S. negotiators want to settle the beef import issue without delay, but at the same time they are pushing hard for a substantial quota increase. The U.S. import quota for beef was raised from 20,800 tons a year to 30,800 tons in 1980.

U.S., MITI OFFICIALS AGREE TO DISCUSS SOFTWARE

OW091053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- The United States and a Japanese Government agency agreed Friday to resume talks Saturday on projected Japanese software legislation in an attempt to reconcile divergent views. Officials of the U.S. Commerce Department and U.S. Trade Representative Office met briefly with MITI officials to discuss the ministry's "program rights law" but did not go into detail.

A ministry official said the two sides agreed to resume software talks Saturday afternoon, adding the chances of their reaching a consensus on the issue are dubious.

"We will try to fully explain the proposal," said Yukiharu Kodama, deputy director-general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau who headed the Japanese group.

Prior to the Friday meeting, the U.S. delegation, led by Clyde Prestowitz, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for international economic policy, had a heated discussion with a powerful Japanese lawmaker, possibly about software, value added networks, or satellites, Kodama explained.

He did not elaborate on the confrontation, which occurred just before the meeting with the MITI officials.

During Friday's brief consultations with MITI, the U.S. officials were quoted as telling the Japanese Washington was not concerned about a software law "as long as it does not violate" international agreements like the Berne Convention.

The visiting administration officials also conferred with officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Education Ministry's affiliate which has drafted a revised copyright law giving software 50 years of protection.

The MITI proposal, the details of which are not yet known, is expected to provide a far shorter protection period, mandatory licensing and a "right to use" for the benefit of the domestic software industry, which lags behind America's.

The United States' Kodama told reporters, is sticking to what it calls "the copyright concept," which means they want software protected under copyright law as in the United States. But previous talks between the United States and MITI dwelt on the philosophy of software protection with the argument centered on whether such protection falls under the "protection of expression" or the "protection of ideas."

As a result, Kodama conceded, Friday's meeting did not deal with the protection period or compulsory licensing, over which both the United States and MITI admit they have differed widely.

Earlier in the day, Shigeru Yoshida, the copyright section chief in the Cultural Affairs Agency, said in an interview the software issue is a very important problem which must be debated fully before any law governing its protection goes into effect. "Software has the character of being distributed globally," Yoshida pointed out. "Protection of software under copyright law is universally recognized," he said.

MITI OFFICIAL URGES CHANGES IN TRADE POLICY

OW090809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will strongly urge the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan to encourage greater use of import settlement bills, a senior ministry official said Friday. In addition, he said, MITI will press the Finance Ministry for early creation of a bankers acceptance market as part of Japan's financial and capital market-opening measures.

The Central Bank has been reluctant to promote the use of import settlement bills for fear that it may cause the yen's depreciation in relations to the U.S. dollar. The United States requested Japan to internationalize the yen and liberalize its financial and capital markets during a two-day meeting on the yen-dollar exchange rate last month.

The two countries will hold a second round of talks on the issue in Tokyo March 22-23.

A Finance Ministry official said Thursday after a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Japan will present a market-opening plan to the United States in April.

BANK GOVERNOR ON FACTORS IN DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW091211 Tokyo Kyodo in English 1159 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said Friday that not only the yen's appreciation as against the dollar, but also the trend of overseas interest rates will have to be taken into account if and when the Central Bank studies the advisability of lowering its official discount rate.

Speaking before the House of Representatives Budget Committee, he also said the trends of international capital movement will be another factor to be reckoned with. If the yen's exchange value rises further and settles at a high level, it will constitute a major factor in the Central Bank's study on monetary policy, Maekawa said.

He declined to speculate on whether the yen's appreciation in relations to the dollar will persist, noting that this will also depend on the trends of interest rates in the United States. He expressed his hope that the yen's value will stabilize at a high level.

DEATH OF KIM IL AFTER LONG ILLNESS REPORTED

Obituary Released

SK10035 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text of obituary notice on the death of Kim Il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and vice president of the DPRK -- read by announcer]

[Text] With great sadness, the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Central People's Committee and the State Administration Council notify all party members and the people that, regrettably, at 2002 on 9 March 1984, Comrade Kim Il, member of the WPK Central Committee Presidium Political Bureau and DPRK vice president, died at age 75 [74 in Western age] after a long illness.

Comrade Kim Il was the most faithful revolutionary soldier and closest and finest revolutionary comrade-in-arms and revolutionary comrade of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a faithful son of our party and people. He was a staunch communist revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the sacred struggle for national liberation, class liberation, and human emancipation and was a prominent activist of our party and state who performed immortal feats in the revolutionary wars against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and in the construction of the party, the state, and a new society.

From the days when he began the revolutionary struggle in his early years to the moment his heart stopped beating, Comrade Kim Il remained boundlessly loyal with a single heart to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people and devoted himself to the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland, the happiness of the people, and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country, upholding the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

During the darkest period of the colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim Il took up arms and waged a long heroic struggle against the Japanese imperialists by participating in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He unyieldingly trod the grim road of the anti-Japanese revolution, bravely overcoming all kinds of hardships and ordeals with grit and invincible revolutionary spirit.

In the whole course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il resolutely defended and implemented the chuche-oriented revolutionary lines and the military and strategic policies set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and positively conducted activities to construct an organizational and ideological basis for founding our party, to rally the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks firmly around the leader in one ideological will, to expand and develop armed struggle, and to unite a broad range of anti-Japanese forces under the anti-Japanese banner.

Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Il grew to be an able political functionary and military commander and greatly contributed to attaining victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle through clever political and military activities. After liberation, upholding the line of building the party, state and Army pur forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Il selflessly struggled to strengthen and develop the party and to build a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state and devoted everything to strengthening and developing the revolutionary Armed Forces of our party into modern regular Armed Forces, firmly building up the whole Army politically and ideologically, and to consolidating the revolutionary base in the northern half of the republic politically and militarily.

In the period of the great fatherland liberation war against the brigandish armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, Comrade Kim Il staunchly struggled to defend and implement the outstanding military idea and the chuche-oriented strategic and tactical policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, working at responsible posts of the People's Army, and, thus, he greatly contributed to ensuring victory in the war.

The comrade firmly rallied the officers and men of the People's Army around the party and the leader by strengthening political work among them and virogously aroused them to the sacred war to annihilate the enemy. Also, he actively struggled to defend and reliably safeguard the lofty gains of the revolution from the enemy's subversion and maneuvers of sabotage and to help the units of the People's Army win military and political victory on the fronts.

During the difficult period of war, the comrade positively struggled to firmly consolidate the party organizations, to expand and strengthen the party ranks to solidly cement the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses, and to win the final victory in the fatherland liberation war.

After the war, Comrade Kim Il greatly contributed to establishing the most advanced social system in this land and to changing our country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending powerful socialist country, upholding the original line and policy on socialist revolution and construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

While working at important posts of the party and the state, the comrade struggled without sleep and rest to rehabilitate and rapidly develop the people's economy, which had been severely damaged by the war, and to stabilize and promote the wretched people's standard of living. By resolutely defending and implementing the party's policy of the introduction of cooperative agriculture, he struggled to reform our countryside, which ha' been backward for a long time, into the most advanced socialist one without exploitation and oppression and to strengthen and develop the rural economy.

In the difficult period when our revolution faced rigorous trials due to the desperate maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad, he devoted all of his efforts to the struggle to defend and guard the party and the leader and to consolidate the political and ideological unity of the entire party and all the people rock-hand smashing the maneuvers of the antiparty and counterrevolutionary elements.

Working in the important posts of the Cabinet first vice premier and State Administration Council premier, Comrade Kim Il greatly contributed to laying a more solid basis of the self-reliant national economy, to turning our country into a socialist industrial state, and to accelerating the overall construction of socialist construction by resolutely defending and implementing the line of socialist economic construction.

The comrade devoted everything to the struggle to enhance the country's political, economic and military power in an all-round way, upholding our party's line of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. He contributed greatly to consolidating and developing our country's state and social system and to fully displaying its superiority.

He devotedly struggled to achieve the reunification of the fatherland, which had been divided by the U.S. imperialists, upholding the policy of independent national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and actively contributed to enhancing the external authority of the republic and to strengthening the international solidarity for our revolution by implementing the independent foreign policy of our party.

Firmly armed with the unitary idea [yuil sasang] of the party, Comrade Kim Il remained boundlessly and invariably loyal to the party and the leader anytime and anywhere and faithfully struggled until the last moment of his life to accomplish the socialist and communist cause.

For his boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, his devoted service for the fatherland and the people, the precious feats he performed for the party and the revolution, and his steadfast revolutionary principle, invincible fighting spirit, and noble and modest communist traits, Comrade Kim Il always enjoyed the respect and love of our party members and people.

The whole life of Comrade Kim Il was a brilliant life of a staunch communist revolutionary who selflessly struggled with the dedication of all his wisdom and energy for the party, the leader, the working class, and the people. The boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and high degree of party spirit, working-class spirit, and people-mindedness that he displayed were examples for our party members and workers.

All the party members and people are now overwhelmed with deep sorrow at the loss of an outstanding activist [hwaltonnga] of the party and state. The death of Comrade Kim Il is a painful, big loss to our party and people. The noble achievements that Comrade Kim Il attained for our party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people and his unbreakable revolutionary spirit will, however, remain forever in the hearts of our party members and people.

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Central People's Committee and the State Administration Council, 9 March 1984

Funeral Committee Listed

SK100136 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2211 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Announcement by the WPK Central Committee WPK and the DPRK Central People's Committee and State Administration Council -- announcer read]

[Text] 1. The late Vice President Kim Il will be given a state funeral.

2. The state funeral committee for the late Comrade Kim Il includes:

Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Chong-il, Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade O Paek-yong, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, Comrade Chon Mun-sop, Comrade Choe Yong-nim, Comrade O Kuk-yol, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Paek Hak-nim, Comrade So Yun-sok, Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, Comrade An Sung-hak, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Hong Song-yong, Comrade Cho Se-ung, Comrade Choe Kwang, Comrade Kim Pok-sin, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kim Tu-nam, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, Comrade Kang Hui-won, Comrade Chong Kyong-hui, Comrade Kim Kang-hwan, Comrade Kim Chung-nin, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, Comrade Ho Chong-suk, Comrade Kim Yong-sun, Comrade Chae Hui-chong, Comrade So Kwan-hui, Comrade Kim Chang-chu, Comrade Kim Si-hak, Comrade Yi Chin-su, Comrade Kim Ki-nam, Comrade Yi Chol-pong, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, Comrade Kim Kwan-sop, Comrade Kang Sok-sung, Comrade Hong Si-hak, Comrade Kim Hoe-il, Comrade Kim I-hun, Comrade Pang Hak-se, Comrade Han Sang-kyu, Comrade Pak Yong-sun, Comrade Hwang Sun-hui, Comrade Yi Ul-sol, Comrade Chu To-il, Comrade Yi Tu-ik, Comrade Kim Chol-man, Comrade Choe In-tok, Comrade Tae Pyong-yol, Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok, Comrade Cho Myong-son, Comrade Kim Pong-chu, Comrade Yo Yon-ku, Comrade Chu Chang-chun, Comrade Chu Hyon-ok, Comrade O Chae-won, Comrade Yi Tu-chan, Comrade Chon Mun-uk.

Body Lies in State

SK100038 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Concerning the state funeral of the late Comrade Kim Il, the body of the late Comrade Kim Il will lie in state at the Central Workers' Hall of the GFTUK. Those who would like to pay last respects will be received from 1300 on 10 March to 1000 on 11 March. The departure for burial will be at 1030 on 11 March.

Kim Il-song, Others Visit Bier

SK100930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Accompanied by the leading cadres of the party and the state, the great leader has visited the bier of the deceased Comrade Kim Il and expressed his deep condolences.

At the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and DPRK vice president, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, visited the bier of the deceased on 10 March and expressed his deep condolences.

Along with great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrades Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, O Chin-u, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, participated in the events. Also participating in the visit of condolences were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Kang Song-san, O Paek-yong, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Chon Mun-sop, Choe Yong-nim, O Kuk-yol, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak-nim, So Yon-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang, Chon Pyong-ho, An Sung-hak, Hong Song-yong, Cho Se-ung, Choe Kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Kim Tu-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Yi Kun-mo, Chong Kyong-hui, Kim Kang-hwan, Kim Chung-nin, candidate members of the Political Bureau; Secretaries of the party Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Yong-sun, Chae Hui-chong, So Kwan-hui; and members and candidate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang.

The wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed by the bier. Wreathes sent by the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, the committees and ministries of the Administration Council, central agencies, social organizations, and various agencies in Pyongyang were also placed there. Standing by the bier were the members of the bereaved family of the deceased and members of the funeral committee taking charge of funeral. Also standing by the bier of the deceased were members of an honor guard.

The funeral hall, in which mourning music echoed, was overflowing with the great sorrow of losing the loyal son of our party and people and the distinguished activist of the party and the state, who had been endlessly and singly-heartedly faithful to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people from his commencement of revolutionary activities to the last moment of his heart's beating, and who had struggled, devoting himself to the cause of the liberation of the fatherland, to the happiness of the people, and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

Along with members of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song observed a moment of silence, reflecting on the memory of the deceased.

Along with the leading cadres of the party and state, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song then extended deepest condolences to the members of the bereaved family, warmly consoling them.

Officials Visit Bier

SK101300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] At the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and DPRK vice president, functionaries from the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, committees and ministries of the Administration Council, central agencies, and social organizations; anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors; KPA generals and the Korean People's Security Guards; members of the bereaved families of revolutionary patriots; functionaries and workers from party and government agencies in Pyongyang, visited the Central Workers Hall on 10 March and expressed deep condolences before the bier of the deceased. Functionaries from the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and from the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee also expressed condolences before the bier of the deceased.

Members of the state funeral committee and those of the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased were standing by the bier. Also standing by the bier of the deceased were members of an honor guard. Amid the solemn and majestic mourning music, mourning guests observed a moment of silence, looking back upon the memory of the deceased Comrade Kim Il, who had been endlessly and single-heartedly faithful to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people until the last moment of his life and who, upholding the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has struggled, devoting himself to the cause of the liberation of the fatherland, to the happiness of the people, and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

Envoys Pay Condolences

SK101334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] At the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and DPRK vice president, diplomatic representatives of various foreign countries in our country visited the bier of the deceased, placed in the Central Workers Hall, on 10 March and expressed their condolences. Standing by the bier of the deceased were members of the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased and those of the state funeral committee. Also standing by the bier of the deceased were members of an honor guard. Amid mourning music, diplomatic representatives placed a wreath before the bier of the deceased on behalf of the diplomatic corps and observed a moment of silence, looking back upon the memory of the deceased Comrade Kim Il, who had been endlessly faithful to the party and the leader until the last moment of his life and who had devotedly struggled with all his wisdom and energy to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

On the same day, the PRC Embassy in our country placed a wreath before the bier of the deceased.

PRC Leaders Send Condolences

SK110855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 10 received a message of condolence from Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, upon the passing away of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK.

The message reads: Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, died unfortunately from an illness, we express deep condolences to you, and through you, to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and the family of Comrade Kim Il on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

Comrade Kim Il participated in the revolution and rendered distinguished services to the socialist revolution and construction in Korea and to the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, holding important posts of the party and government of Korea for many years. Comrade Kim Il is a close friend of the Chinese people. He greatly treasured the China-Korea friendship and made efforts all his life to strengthen and develop this friendship and performed very precious services. The Chinese people will always remember this. The lofty feats of Comrade Kim Il will be everlasting.

Ceausescu Sends Message

SK120420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of condolence from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, upon the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK.

The message dated March 10 reads: I heard the sad news of the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a friend of the Romanian people. On this great loss I express most profound condolences to you and, through you, to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Chongnyon Sends Condolence

SK110911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo March 10 (KNS-KCNA) -- The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chononyon) sent a message of condolence on March 10 to the State Funeral Committee for the late Comrade Kim Il upon his passing away.

In the message the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon expressed deep condolences to the State Funeral Committee of the late Comrade Kim Il and the bereaved family. It said:

Comrade Kim Il was a most faithful revolutionary soldier of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, a staunch communist fighter and a prominent political activist of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK. Holding important posts of the party and state, Comrade Kim Il made great contributions to hastening socialist construction as a whole, devotedly struggled for the reunification of the divided country and made a positive contribution to enhancing the international authority of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il remained boundlessly loyal to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre to the last moment of his life and faithfully struggled for carrying out to the last the cause of socialism and communism. The valuable exploits performed by Comrade Kim Il for the fatherland and people and his indomitable revolutionary spirit will live long in the hearts of our people and Korean nationals in Japan and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the final victory of the cause of Kimilsongism so eagerly desired by him in his lifetime will certainly be realised.

Kim Chong-il Heads Funeral

SK111417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] The solemn state funeral services for the late Comrade Kim Il, member of the WPK Central Committee Presidium Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK, were held on 11 March in Pyongyang. On this day, the site of the funeral services was filled with great sorrow over the loss of Comrade Kim Il, a faithful son of our party and people and a prominent activist of the party and the state, who was infinitely faithful to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people with a single heart from the first day of his revolutionary struggle to the last moment of his life and who devoted his all to the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland, the happiness of the people, and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, participated in the funeral services.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade O Paek-yong, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, Comrade Chon Mun-sop, Comrade Choe Yong-nim, Comrade O Kuk-yol, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Paek Hak-nim, and Comrade So Yun-so, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, Comrade An Sung-hak, Comrade Hong Song-yong, Comrade Cho Se-ung, Comrade Choe Kwang, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kim Tu-nam, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, Comrade Chong Kyong-hui, Comrade Kim Kang-hwan, and Comrade Kim Chung-nin, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Yong-sun, Chae Hui-chong, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; responsible functionaries of the party and government organs and public organizations; and general officers of the KPA also participated in the funeral services along with the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased.

A guard of honor was standing by the bier of the deceased. Before carrying out the bier for the burial, the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased and members of the State Funeral Committee expressed condolences before the bier of the deceased.

At 1030, to the accompaniment of mourning music, leaders of the party and the state carried out the bier of the deceased. The car carrying the bier of the deceased departed for the cemetery. The streets in the capital along which the funeral car passed were filled with deep sorrow.

Comrade Kim Il participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and waged the protracted heroic struggle against the Japanese imperialists, with weapons in hand. Then he made a great contribution to winning the victory in the great resistance war against Japan with a strong and tough will and indomitable revolutionary spirit, and through his excellent political and military activities.

Upholding the lines for founding the party, the nation and the Army advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the national liberation, the comrade devotedly struggled to strengthen the unity of the party and to build a healthy and powerful independent country. He greatly contributed to ensuring victory in war by tenaciously safeguarding and implementing the chuche-type military ideas and strategic and tactical lines during the fatherland liberation war.

Upholding the unique line and policy for socialist revolution and socialist construction put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the war, the comrade actively struggled to establish a most advanced socialist system on this land and to turn our nation into a mighty socialist country.

He struggled by dedicating everything to defend and protect the party and the leader from the maneuvers of the domestic and foreign enemies, to further consolidate the political and ideological unity of the entire party and all the people and to strengthen our party's might in every way. He actively contributed toward achievement of national reunification, to enhancing the external authority of the republic, and to strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il firmly armed himself with the party's unitary ideology and remained invariably faithful to the party and the leader at any time and any place until the last moment of his life. He devotedly struggled to safeguard the unity and cohesion of the party as he would his own sight, without even a minor wavering under any difficult and complicated circumstance. Thus, he struggled for prosperity and development of the fatherland and for achievement of the socialist and communist cause.

The citizens who were bidding their last farewell to Comrade Kim Il, the most faithful revolutionary fighter and the most intimate and excellent revolutionary comrade of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were firmly resolved to remain loyal to the leader, upholding the party's leadership, to accelerate the chuche-orientation of the whole society and to expedite the national reunification, just as he did in his lifetime.

Cars on the streets, workers, soliders of the People's Army and students on the streets stopped their movement and saw off the funeral car amid sorrow, expressing their deep condolences. The funeral car arrived in the (Sinmuri) Cemetery on the outskirts of Pyongyang. The honor guard was standing by the gravesite. A solemn funeral ceremony was held on the spot. After the playing of the national anthem, Comrade Pak Song-chol delivered a eulogy. The body of the deceased was buried in the grave amid the sorrowful sounds of mournful music and the firing of a volley.

Comrade Kim Chong-il shoveled dirt on the grave along with the cadre members of the party and the state including Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, and Comrade Kang Song-san, and members of the bereaved family.

Wreaths and bouquets were placed by the grave. The participants in the funeral ceremony meditated on the memory of the deceased amid solemn playing of mournful music.

Although Comrade Kim Il has passed away, his precious achievements for the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people and his indomitable revolutionary spirit will be remembered forever by our party members and our people.

Pak Song-Chol Delivers Eulogy

SK120144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 11 Mar 84

["Condolatory address" [aedos] by Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau at the funeral service for Kim Il held in Pyongyang on 11 March -- announcer read]

[Text] Today, in deep sorrow, we bid our last farewell to the late comrade Kim Il, the most loyal revolutionary fighter and the closest comrade-in-arms of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The heart of Comrade Kim Il, which beat so forcefully for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people on the road of glorious struggle to the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche, has stopped beating. Comrade Kim Il, a talented activist of our party and state who has performed great feats on the road of revolutionary struggle to oppose the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and achieve the prosperity of the fatherland, has, regrettably, ended his precious life and parted from us without witnessing the day of the fatherland's reunification, which he so desired.

At this hour, as we part from Comrade Kim Il forever, we cannot surpress the grief that is welling up within us nor overcome the sorrow of having lost a revolutionary fighter who was boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ever since he embarked upon the road of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and who the respected and beloved leader valued and loved so much.

The late Comrade Kim Il was born of a poor farm family in Orang County, North Hamgyong Province, on 20 March 1910. Since its early days, he participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with a burning hatred for the Japanese imperialists and class enemies.

Accepting the chuche-oriented lines of the Korean revolution put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Il positively carried out the activities of underground party organizations and mass organizations. After he joined the glorious anti-Japanese armed ranks, he, as a major political and military cadre of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, devotedly fought for the fatherland's liberation and independence.

During the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the comrade, courageously overcoming all kinds of difficulties and hardships with an iron will and indomitable revolutionary spirit, resolutely defended and accomplished the revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical policies put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He positively carried out activities in order to lay organizational ideological foundations for founding our party, to unite the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks firmly around the leader with a single ideological will, to expand and develop the armed struggle, and to unite the broad anti-Japanese forces.

Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the comrade grew up as an able political functionary and military commanding officer. Through skillful political and military activities, he displayed endless loyalty and devotion in accomplishing the respected and beloved comrade commander's strategic plans and policies. Under any circumstances, he excellently and undauntedly carried out revolutionary duties with an indomitable fighting spirit and skillful ability.

The feats of the comrade, who devotedly struggled for the fatherland's freedom and independence by overcoming all kinds of hardships with ardent revolutionary zeal, patriotism, and indomitable revolutionary spirit, live on in the historic victory in the anti-Japanese battles, which gave our people a liberated fatherland.

After liberation, Comrade Kim Il devotedly struggled to consolidate and develop our party and to build a rich, independent and sovereign state, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lines for building the party, the state, and the Army.

In the confused situation immediately after liberation, the comrade resolutely defended and safeguarded the party and the leader. As an executive member of the Central Organizing Committee of the North Korea Communist Party, he carried out energetic activities to consolidate and develop the party and to achieve unity and cohesion in the party ranks.

Deeply remembering the great significance of consolidating the revolutionary Armed Forces in carrying out our revolution, the comrade devoted all of his energy to firmly building the People's Army politically and ideologically and to consolidating and developing it as a modern regular Army while assuming the posts of (?the commander in charge of the cultural department) of the 1st Division, the commander of the cultural department of the People's Army Headquarters, and the vice minister of national defense.

During the fierce fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, Comrade Kim Il positively struggled, while in responsible posts of the People's Army, to defend and accomplish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding military ideologies and chuche-oriented strategic and tactical policies.

As the vice minister of national defense and the military commissar of the frontline command, the comrade resolutely carried out the orders and directives from the comrade supreme commander. By intensifying the political work among the officers and men of the People's Army, he firmly united them around the party and the leader and vigorously spurred them to the sacred battle to destroy the enemy.

During the difficult days of war, at the important posts of director of the Political Department of the Home Ministry and chairman of the South Pyongan Province Party Committee, the comrade actively struggled to defend the gains of the revolution from the enemies' schemes of destruction and sabotage, to enhance the militant function and role of the party organizations in every way with a view to consolidating the party ranks firmly, and to firmly consolidate the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses.

After the war, Comrade Kim Il greatly contributed to establishing the most advanced socialist system in this land and to turning our country into a socialist power with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's original lines and policies for the socialist revolution and construction.

At the important posts of vice chairman of the party Central Committee from August 1953 and vice premier of the Cabinet from March 1954, the comrade struggled, without sleep or rest, to restore the people's economy, which had been severely damaged by the war, and to stabilize and improve the people's standard of living, which had been ruined. By resolutely defending and accomplishing the party's policy of introducing the cooperative system into agriculture, he positively struggled in order to turn our rural areas, which had been backward for a long time, into advanced socialist rural areas where there is no exploitation or oppression.

During the difficult days when our revolution faced severe hardships due to the desperate schemes of enemies at home and abroad, the comrade devoted all of his energies to the struggle to smash the activities of antiparty and anti-revolutionary elements, to defend and safeguard the party and the leader, and to consolidate the political and ideological unity of the entire party and all people as solid as a rock.

At the posts of first vice premier of the Cabinet from January 1959 and premier of the Administration Council from December 1972, Comrade Kim Il greatly contributed to consolidating the foundation for a self-reliant national economy, to turning our country into a socialist industrial nation, and to accelerating the general socialist construction by resolutely defending and accomplishing the party's lines for socialist construction.

The comrade devoted his all to the struggle to consolidate the country's political, economic, and military might in every way, upholding our party's line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. He actively struggled to consolidate and develop our state and social systems and to highly display their superiority as the first vice president and vice president [as heard] of the DPRK from April 1976.

Comrade Kim Il was elected to the party Central Committee at the inaugural congress of the Workers' Party in August 1946, to the party Central Committee Political Bureau at the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee in August 1953, and to the Presidium of the Central Committee Political Bureau at the first plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee in October 1980. Also, he was continually elected deputy to the SPA from the first SPA in 1948 to the most recent.

He devotedly struggled to achieve the reunification of the fatherland, which has remained divided due to the U.S. imperialists, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's independent policy of the fatherland's reunification. He positively contributed to elevating the international prestige of the republic and to consolidating the international solidarity with our revolution by accomplishing our party's independent external policy.

Comrade Kim Il's life was one of a revolutionary fighter endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It was the life of an indomitable revolutionary and a genuine communist who devoted his all to the struggle for the party, revolution, working class, and people.

Since the early days, when he embarked on the road of revolution, the comrade remembered deeply that the supreme task for the Korean communists is to uphold the great Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, he upheld his leader with single-heartedness and resolutely defended and safeguarded him. With the firm conviction that only the road indicated by the party and the leader is the road to the country's prosperity and to the revolution's victory, he thoroughly defended and accomplished the party's lines and policies.

The comrade always defended the interest of his country's working class and people. He devoted his all to this. He loved people and revolutionary comrades-in-arms endlessly and faithfully served them.

In reality, Comrade Kim Il was boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader until the end of his life by firmly arming himself with the party's unitary ideology and firmly establishing the chuche view of the world. Without any wavering in any difficult or complicated circumstances, he devotedly struggled to defend the unity and cohesion of the party like the apple of his eye and to achieve the prosperity of the fatherland and the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

Comrade Kim Il was always respected and loved by our party members and people because of his endless loyalty to the party and the leader and his devotion to the fatherland and the people and because of his firm revolutionary principled stand and his noble trait as a revolutionary. The boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, the high revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working-class-mindedness, and the people-mindedness that he displayed have become the model for us.

The comrade was awarded two Orders of Kim Il-song, the highest order of the republic, and the title of Labor Hero in recognition of the excellent feats he performed for the consolidation and development of our party and the republic and for the victory of our revolution and construction. He was awarded many orders and medals, including six Orders of the National Flag First Class, the Order of Freedom and Independence First Class, and the Commemorative Order of the Founding of the Republic.

Today, everyone grieves at bidding their last farewell to Comrade Kim Il, the faithful son of our party and people. They cannot suppress their sorrow.

Late Comrade Kim Il: At a time when the entire party and all the people are vigorously struggling for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and for the fatherland's independent reunification, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's program for modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea, it really is a great loss for our party and people to have lost you, who so devotedly struggled for our revolution for more than half a century.

We will never forget the comrade with whom we struggled, shedding blood on the road of rigorous struggle for the fatherland's liberation and the nation's reunification and independence and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. We will certainly realize the comrade's lifetime wishes by more strenuously struggling under the leadership of the party and the leader for the fatherland's reunification and for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, while developing the loss of a precious revolutionary comrade-in-arms into strength and fighting spirit.

Though the comrade has passed away, his precious achievements and revolutionary spirit will shine forever in the chronicles of the revolutionary struggle of our party and people. Late Comrade Kim Il, rest in peace.

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee; the DPRK Central People's Committee; the DPRK State Administration; 11 March 1984

NODONG SINUM VIEWS SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS

SK111011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0926 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carried a commentary titled "High Political Enthusiasm" in connection with the elections of deputies to the 11th Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The author of the commentary says: The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were held in a very significant period in the life of the Soviet people just after the extraordinary plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in February 1984. The results of the elections were a demonstration of the solid unity and cohesion of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the guiding force of the Soviet people and organizer of their victory, and the Soviet people and the vitality of the Soviet socialist system and an expression of the Soviet People's trust in and expectation for the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

The electors took part in the elections with political enthusiasm and voted unanimously for the candidates, thereby expressing firm support to the internal and external policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Guided by the CPSU, the Soviet people have built socialism with success, overcoming all kinds of obstacles and trials in the encirclement of imperialism and converted their country into a powerful socialist country. In order to accelerate the completion of a developed socialist society, the Soviet people, upholding the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the subsequent plenary sessions, are making vigorous endeavors to carry out on all indices the 11th Five-Year Plan assignments in all fields of the national economy and are making effective preparations for the 12th Five-Year Plan envisaging a new turn in the production. Organization, order and discipline are strengthened in the production to stimulate the growth of economy.

In accordance with the peaceloving external policy of the party, the Soviet people are actively struggling to defend peace and security in Europe and the world against the new war provocation moves of imperialism. This struggle has made it possible to firmly cement the Soviet socialist system and the Soviet Government, the revolutionary gains achieved through a fierce struggle against the class enemies, and to increase the might of the Soviet Union with each passing day.

We sincerely rejoice over this. We wish greater success to the Soviet people in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

LEBANESE ABROGATION OF ISRAEL AGREEMENT PRAISED

SK100834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the Lebanese Government's decision to abrogate the "agreement on troop withdrawal" signed with Israel, notes that this is a victory of the Arab people including national patriotic forces of Lebanon and Syria and at the same time, a hard blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

The author of the commentary says: The May 17 "agreement" was concluded under the backstage manipulation and coercion of the U.S. imperialists. It was nothing but a tool of the U.S. imperialists and Israel for infringing upon the sovereignty of Lebanon and stepping up their policy of aggression and expansion.

The abrogation of this "agreement" this time has more fully revealed the aggressive nature of the Israeli Zionists and deprived them of any pretext to legalize their occupation of Lebanon. The abrogation of the "agreement" is an expression of the firm determination of the Lebanese people to defend the sovereignty of the country and achieve territorial integrity. Our people warmly hail the common victory of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Arab people and express full support to their just struggle.

The Israeli aggressors are crying that although Lebanon abrogated the "agreement" they would keep their aggression forces in southern Lebanon and take necessary steps including use of arms for the "security" of the northern border area. Such action is a shameless intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and a blackmail against the Lebanese people. The Israeli aggressors must stop their aggression against Lebanon and withdraw from there immediately.

Israeli's Comments Ridiculed

SK111006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0921 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA) -- The Israeli defence minister stated that the abrogation of the May 17 "agreement" by the Lebanese Government will have no effect on the deployment of the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and the former defence minister also prattled that the Israeli troops will continue to remain along the line of the River Awali. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that this is an outrageous challenge to the Lebanese and other Arab peoples who are determined to defend the sovereignty of the country, achieve territorial integrity and preserve peace in the Middle East.

The author of the commentary notes: As for the abrogation of the "agreement", this is an exercise of Lebanese sovereignty and a welcome step to put an end to the Israeli aggression forces' occupation of southern Lebanon and promote a fair settlement of the Lebanese and Middle East problem.

This notwithstanding, the Israeli aggressors are further reinforcing their aggression forces occupying Lebanon, carping on the abrogation of the "agreement." This shows once again to the world their sinister intention to keep occupying southern Lebanon indefinitely. Israel has been keeping its troops in southern Lebanon up to this day under the preposterous pretext of the "agreement". Having been deprived of the pretext for remaining in Lebanon by the abrogation of the "agreement" by the Lebanese Government, the Israeli aggressors try to maintain their presence there by force. This is indeed a shameless act which can be committed only by brigands.

It is an invariable desire of the Israeli aggressors to occupy Lebanon by force of arms and invade its neighbouring countries and thus establish a "great empire of Israel." The Israeli aggressors are crying about "security" in northern Israel and "prevention of war" by someone. This is nothing but a new pretext for the permanent occupation of southern Lebanon.

U.S. SHARE OF MILITARY SALES LOAN TO SOUTH LISTED

SK120415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists allotted more than half of the military sales loans for the Far Eastern and Pacific region for fiscal 1985 to the South Korean puppets, according to the South Korean paper KYONGHYANG SINMUN. This was made known by a testimony of U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger in the annual briefing session at the Congress on the defence budget for fiscal 1985 early in February.

Announcing that the U.S. Administration decided to grant 230 million dollars of military sales loans to South Korea in fiscal 1985. He added that this means that more than half of the military sales loans for the Far Eastern and Pacific region are earmarked for aid to South Korea. This shows how hard the U.S. imperialists try to put down the desire of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification and encourage the puppets to the provocation of war against the northern half of the DPRK.

HEIGHTENED ANTI-U.S. CONSCIOUSNESS URGED

SK101512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States, carried an article by its editor No Kil-nam calling for heightening the consciousness of anti-U.S. independence.

Who are forces that claimed that the United States is "our friendly nation" when the former commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the U.S. ambassador there insulted the patriotic people and students calling them "rats" and "rude fellows" and who is Yi Wan-Yong of the present times who bows his head deeply to the United States, while driving hard and suppressing his fellow countrymen? The author queried, and said. He who has his senses must feel indignation.

If one keeps silence even when he is deprived of his right and insulted, how can he be called a human being? The author noted, and stressed: The people must be awakened and organised for the further development of the movement against outside forces and for national independence.

U.S. MANEUVERING IN 'TEAM SPIRIT' DRAWS REACTION

'Field Hospital' Set Up

SK100437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are staging the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises the largest in scope in history set up "field hospital No 65" with 10 special clinical sections in the suburbs of Pusan on March 7 allegedly to treat the wounded in the course of the military rehearsal, according to a radio report from Seoul. The equipment and personnel of the hospital were reportedly flown to South Korea by four transport planes from the Yokota Base in Japan. This shows how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are running about to wage the war game against the northern half of the republic in an atmosphere of a real war, defying the unanimous protest and denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad.

25th Division Joins Exercises

SK110948 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA) -- The main force of the 25th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces hurled into the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, set up the headquarters in a base in the eastern central sector of the front on March 9 and is running wild in the war rehearsal against the northern half of the DPRK, according to South Korean "Radio Seoul." Advertising that the unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces which had participated in the war of aggression in Korea in the past set up the headquarters at the very place where it conducted operations over 30 years ago and entered the war rehearsal, the South Korean puppets revealed once again that the "Team Spirit 84" is aimed to invade the northern half of the DPRK.

Air Force Unit Welcomed

SK120940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors hurled their Airforce "relief corps" into an operation in the provocative "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises on March 10, according to a radio report from Seoul. That day the puppet governor of North Chungchong Province and other local fascist stooges reportedly organised a "welcome ceremony" for these aggression forces upon their arrival at a unit of the puppet airforce and disgracefully behaved to encourage their war fever.

Paper Assails Exercise

SK100504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2256 GMT 9 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 10 March commentary: "The Warmaniacs Swarm From Across the Ocean"]

[Text] The provocative nature of the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are holding, is being disclosed as time goes by. Following the U.S. imperialists' aggression troops, led by the U.S. 7th Division, 25th Division, and 3d Marine Division -- which participated in the Korean War -- occupation of the operational area south of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] transport airplanes and ships carrying mass-killing weapons and combat and tactical equipment are arriving in South Korea one after another.

On 7 and 8 March, too, large military equipment, including helicopters and field vehicles arrived in Pusan port on board transport ships and were quickly moved to their operational areas. It must be dangerous to concentrate numerous troops and large amounts of operational equipment near the MDL, where touch-and-go tension prevails, and to use the area as a stage for war exercises.

Starting by deploying troops, the U.S. imperialists are aggravating tension further by reeking of powder in the frontline areas. For example, the U.S. 25th Division recently conducted tank-firing exercises that were designed for an attack of northward aggression in a valley barely 16 km from the MDL, recently.

By kicking up of such a frantic row, the U.S. imperialists enable us to guess how frantically the second-stage, three-dimensional operational exercise will be when it is held. The U.S. imperialists do not care what means and methods they use to complete their preparations for a northward aggression war through the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise. The U.S. imperialists have mobilized more than 200,000 troops -- enough to wage a war -- for northward aggression and are having special operations units, including the amphibious landing unit armed with up-to-date equipment, participate in the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists' moving of the equipment and personnel of the U.S. Air Force (No 65) field hospital from Yokota, Japan, to South Korea on the excuse of treating injured persons from the "Team Spirit-84" military exercise is more proof that they are trying to check and complete the preparations for a northward aggression war in a real war atmosphere.

We repeatedly and clearly called for tripartite talks in order to peacefully solve the Korean question, and the world's peace-loving peoples are demanding early implementation of these talks. It is an open challenge to the aspirations of the Korean masses and to the demand of the times that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are instead waging their war exercise more actively, turning away from our tripartite talks proposal.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are engaged in heated enthusiasm for northward aggression war and do not have peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea in mind. Facts prove this. Trying to achieve something by resorting to force is an anachronistic daydream and a useless act. Although the U.S. imperialists are kicking up a row, wielding weapons, there is no change in our attitude of peacefully solving the Korean question through tripartite talks.

The United States [Mikuk] and the South Korean authorities should stop recklessly leading the situation to the brink of war and should agree to tripartite talks.

VRPR SAYS PEOPLE DISDAIN CHIN UI-CHONG'S STATEMENT

SK111141 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] People of all strata in Seoul are raising their voices condemning the so-called statement to the North by the Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong. Declaring the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a vicious splittist group hindering national reunification, a certain Kim residing in Songpuk-ku, Seoul said: I have felt once again through the reply letter of Premier Kang Song-san of the North that the North is making patient efforts for the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Far from repenting their splittist acts through the North's reply, however, the persons in authority announced a so-called statement toward the North and slandered the North, while reiterating their stand of opposing reunification.

Speaking of Chin Ui-chong's remarks in the statement on the Rangoon bombing incident which has nothing to do with tripartite talks, it was a drama of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's own making designed to escape its crisis in power. Nevertheless, they came up again with this incident, the truth of which has already been exposed to the world, and tried to shamelessly shuffle the blame for it to the North. This is aimed at creating an obstacle to the realization of tripartite talks. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not act in a shabby sort of way but respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

A certain Pak residing in Chung-ku, Seoul said that the key factor for a peaceful solution of the Korean peninsula is to immediately make U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and continued: In his statement toward the North, Chin Ui-chong denounced the North's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. This is an act exposing once again the true colors of the pro-U.S. flunkeyists and nation-sellers. Even a mere child knows that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea is a precondition for the solution of the question of the Korean peninsula.

It is the United States who divided the Korean peninsula and who triggered the 25 June Korean war. It is also because of the United States that a dangerous situation, in which a nuclear war may break out any time, is now prevailing on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, it is altogether clear that without the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, we cannot prevent war on the Korean peninsula nor achieve national reunification.

This notwithstanding, far from feeling a shame in the presence of the U.S. aggression forces in this land, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to justify it. This is an act which can be perpetrated only by puppets of the United States.

A certain Choe, an reserve officer of the South Korean Army, who resides in Sodaemun-ku, Seoul said: I could not repress my indignation over the so-called statement toward the North by Chin Ui-chong. The so-called statement toward the North is nothing but a repetition of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's position of opposing national reunification and of seeking national division.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring denounced the fact that in its reply letter the North correctly indicated the problem pertaining to the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army. This is indeed a shamless act. As the world knows, the United States has the real power in South Korea. The United States has the right to unlimitedly increase its aggression armed forces and to station them for an indefinite period in South Korea in accordance with the South Korean-U.S. mutual defense treaty.

In particular, the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea has the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army and the prerogative of operational command on it in accordance with the so-called agreement on transferring supreme command of the South Korean Army. Such being the case, when has the Chon Tu-hwan ring regained the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army?

It is indeed preposterous that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which cannot move even a military unit, let alone take the prerogative to manage military personnel without the consent of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, is talking about the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army. The South Korean people will not be deceived by this.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring wants to sit face to face with the North independently for the solution of the national reunification question, it should regain from the United States the prerogative of supreme command of the Army and extricate itself from subjugation to the United States.

VRPR ATTACKS CHIN's 10 MAR STATEMENT TO NORTH

SK110530 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong's so-called statement toward the North. On 10 March, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong issued a so-called statement toward the North, which was read by Son Chae-sik, minister of the Unification Board. In his statement converting white into black, Chin Ui-chong again spun out hackneyed jargon, such as talks between the concerned parties in the South and the North, arguing about the Rangoon bombing incident, the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army, and national self-determination. In a short, Chin Ui-chong's statement toward the North is woven with sordid gibberish which exposes once again the sinister nature of a splittist scheming for the country's permanent division.

What cannot be overlooked is, first of all, that, like a thief turning on the owner with a club, he babbled about the adoption of a convincing measure toward the Burma bombing incident, coming out again with the Rangoon bombing, which was fabricated and perpetrated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself to escape serious crises in his rule, and describing it as if it were committed by the North. As the truth of the bombing has been clearly exposed at home and abroad, the Rangoon bombing was a heinous, outrageous international terrorism of murder which traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated abroad for his dirty political purpose. For this reason, as soon as traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed it, public opinion at home and abroad strongly condemned and denounced him for clinging to the vicious slandering of the North without any grounds, branding such an act as a murderous atrocity which incurs the wrath of heaven and man and which could be carried out only by someone like traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is hellbent on murdering the people.

This notwithstanding, instead of apologizing for the incident before the nation and the people by taking responsibility for it, the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group, like a thief calling another a thief, is maliciously maneuvering to shift the blame for the incident onto the North. This antinational act to incite the consciousness of South-North confrontation and antagonism among the people can never be tolerated.

Chin Ui-chong made outrageous remarks about the North's most realistic, reasonable, fair, and aboveboard tripartite talks proposal for a peaceful solution to the Korean question, calling it a maneuver for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

As everyone knows, the North's proposal for tripartite talks takes as its basic content the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the South and the North.

The urgent questions of removing the danger of war which prevails on the Korean peninsula and of realizing independent and peaceful reunification can be smoothly solved only through the fair and aboveboard tripartite talks proposed by the North. Neither the question of easing tension on the Korean peninsula nor the question of achieving peaceful reunification can be settled just through a dialogue between the persons in authority [tanggukchadul] in South Korea, the U.S. colonial puppets with no real power.

The question of the Korean peninsula can be peacefully solved only through the tripartite talks in which the North, the United States, and the South Korean authorities [tangguk] participate. This is because the United States is the real power holder who is a signatory of the Armistice Agreement, who grasps all real power, including the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army, and who is the ringleader who has extremely aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula. This also because the persons in authority in South Korea are another party which has worsened the situation on the Korean peninsula at the instigation of the United States.

The North's proposal for tripartite talks is the most reasonable overture that reflects reality. Nevertheless, Chin Ui-chong viciously slandered and culminated with the North's tripartite talks proposal. This is an intolerable treachery of the nation and an antinational act of scheming for permanent national division.

As for the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army about which he clamored, even a mere child knows that the commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea holds it.

As well as already having about 40,000 U.S. troops and all kinds of weapons of murder, including nuclear weapons, deployed in South Korea, the United States has the power to beef up its Armed Forces and station them here indefinitely in accordance with the so-called South Korean-U.S. mutual defense treaty. With the prerogative of supreme command over South Korean Army and the power of operational command in accordance with the so-called agreement on the transfer of the prerogative of supreme command, the commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea holds and controls all armed forces.

For this reason, Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council of the North, made clear: If the South Korean authorities receive, even now, the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army from the United States taking over the power to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression, intend to consider talks between both parties [ssangbang] of the South and the North.

Chin Ui-chong preposterously raved as if the South exercised the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army. This is a mockery of the masses at home and abroad and a brazen and absurd remark that distorts reality.

In addition, he babbled about national self-determination, mentioning nothing about the colonial domination by the United States or about the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea. Clamoring about national self-determination with the U.S. colonial rule and the U.S. troops in South Korea left intact is outrageous. He prattled about national self-determination. This is a trick to hide his nature as a colonial stooge.

Seen in this context, Chin Ui-chong's so-called statement toward the North is one of absurd remarks, woven with poor excuses and time-worn gibberish, made by a national betrayer and splittist.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should not stick to a scheme for division, trying to deceive public opinion at home and abroad with such foolish maneuvers. It should respond to the North's fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

MINJU CHOSON VIEWS SOUTH REJECTION OF TALKS

SK101118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in an article stresses that there can be no ground for the South Korean authorities to oppose our proposal for tripartite talks. Recalling that the South Korean authorities have turned down our proposal for tripartite talks, groundlessly slandering it as a "camouflaged peace offensive," brought forward again the question of "North-South direct talks" and proposed "talks between countries concerned" without naming the countries which would participate in them. The author of the article says that such attitude is not a stand for truly solving the important problem concerning the vital interests of the nation.

The article remarks: We are not particular about the form of talks. If they can only remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and settle the question of independent and peaceful reunification. The point is whether the South Korean authorities have the real right to discuss the question of peace in Korea, meeting with us independently.

How can the South Korean authorities having no prerogative of supreme command of the "ROK Army" alone sit with us without the consent of the United States and solve such fundamental problems as replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration? It is only too evident that this is impossible.

Furthermore, they are clamouring that if tripartite talks are held, we and the United States will participate in them as masters and they as a guest without an equal right. This self-exposes that they have no real power. From every point of view, the South Korean authorities cannot be an independent and responsible party to dialogue, which is qualified to sit with us independently and solve such problems as easing tensions and removing the danger of war in Korea.

It is entirely just that in his letter the premier of the DPRK Administration Council stated that we are ready to take into consideration the talks between the North and the South, if the South Korean authorities take over even now from the United States the prerogative of supreme command of the "ROK Army" and the full power to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration.

If the South Korean authorities truly want a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they must not reject our fair proposal for tripartite talks but affirmatively respond to it. This is a unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

PRIME MINISTER CHIN DISCUSSES LETTER FROM NORTH

SK100312 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 10 Mar 84

["Letter" from Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong to the North read by Son Chae-sik, minister of the Unification Board -- live]

[Text] In my letter dated 10 February to the premier of the State Administration Council of North Korea, I urged that talks be held between the concerned parties in the South and the North, including talks between the person in highest authorities in the South and the person in highest authority in the North and ministerial-level talks.

In its reply sent on 7 March, however, the North Korean side repeated the hackneyed assertions it has been reiterating for about 30 years, including the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea, while turning its back on the direct North-South talks for which our nation aspires. In addition, the North Korean side's reply failed to mention even a word about my proposal to exchange letters and visits between fellow countrymen in the South and the North, including separated families, at an early date. Furthermore, the North Korea side even ignored our side's demand that it take a convincing measure toward the atrocity of the Burma assassination bombing, at which the whole nation was infuriated and which the whole world has denounced.

Although the Burma assassination bombing incident was an unpardonable, heinous, and outrageous antinational provocation, our side, proceeding from our desire for national harmony and peaceful unification, patiently and prudently demanded that the North Korea side take a convincing measure. This was our minimum demand for North Korea to confirm the truth of its proposal for talks.

The North Korean side's insincere attitude of not only refusing any dialogue between the concerned parties in the South and the North but also turning away from our side's minimum demand for dialogue reflects that North Korea is not sincere at all about improving relations between South and North Korea through dialogue or about peacefully solving the unification question.

Such being the case, it has been made clearer that the so-called tripartite talks proposal, which the North Korean side set forth simultaneously with the atrocity of the Burma assassination bombing, did not proceed from a thought to solve the pending issues between South and North Korea through dialogue and it is a camouflaging trick to hide its line of violence.

In its reply, the North Korean side came out with a farfetched assertion that no question could be settled at talks between the concerned parties in the South and the North, while picking a quarrel about the prerogative of supreme command over the ROK Army and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea.

Arguing about the prerogative of the supreme military command of the ROK Army, which our head of state irrefutably exercises, is an insult to our sovereignty and are absurd remarks distorting the fact.

Even though the North Korean side is quibbling that responsibility for the creation of tension on the Korean peninsula rests with the U.S. troops in Korea and our side, the basic cause for the creation of tension on the Korean peninsula lies, as exposed by the atrocity of the Burma assassination bombing, in the North Korean side's continued violent provocations, as it resorts to all means and methods, for unification through the communization of the South.

As for the U.S. troops in Korea, if there had been no 25 June southward invasion by North Korea, those troops, which withdrew in 1949, would not have come to the Korean peninsula. Since the truce, North Korea has constantly beefed up its military power, not discarding its attempt to reinvade the South. In January 1968, it attempted an attack on Chongwadae by infiltrating armed commandos. From the beginning of the 1970's when the North-South dialogue was held, it dug tunnels along the truce line for a southward invasion. In October last year, it perpetrated the atrocity of the Burma assassination bombing. It continues such violence and armed provocations. The whole world knows this.

Because the U.S. troops in Korea are stationed on the basis of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty for the purpose of countering such a threat of southward invasion by the North and maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula, the question of the U.S. troops in Korea is a matter of bilateral agreement between Korea and the United States; it is not a question in which the North Korean side should interfere.

Before demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea, the North Korean side should give up its attempt for reunification through armed force and respond to South-North dialogue.

Under the pretext that our side has no power to settle problems, the North Korean side contends that direct South-North dialogue is not necessary. We cannot but wonder why, if this were true, the North Korean side agreed to the meetings of the South-North Coordinating Committee which our side proposed in accordance with the principle of the independent settlement of the unification question which was agreed upon in the 4 July Joint Communiqué in 1972 and to the South-North Red Cross talks which were held from 1971 to 1977 and why participated in 10 rounds of working-level contacts held from February to August 1980 to prepare for a South-North prime ministers' meeting.

Now, the North Korean side is opposing talks between the concerned parties in the South and the North. This cannot be justified with any reason. Also, it is a self-contradictory attitude for the North Korean side to deny the principle on national self-determination toward the unification question and on its settlement between the concerned parties in the South and the North.

There are so many things we must solve for peace and unification on the Korean peninsula. The suffering of the dispersed families who live with the pain of separation from their relatives, severance in all fields, daily deepening distrust and enmity, the state of sharpened military confrontation -- all these are problems which can no longer be left unsolved. Because these are problems that we ourselves should solve, the concerned parties in the South and the North should get together at one place and sit face to face to solve them one by one.

The unification question can never be settled in the present state of confrontation and distrust. The clue to its solution will be found when the concerned parties in the South and the North hold a dialogue on the basis of national self-determination and harmony and restore mutual understanding and trust.

Even though we are divided into South and North, there is no reason why the fellow countrymen in the South and the North cannot be reconciled with each other and achieve unification if we make efforts to do so with faith in peace and with the spirit of national self-determination and peace.

If the North Korean side even rejected contact between South and North Korea while talking about peaceful reunification, it would be difficult to trust it even if it proposed a dialogue of some kind.

For peace and unification on the Korean peninsula, South and North Korea should above all sit face to face at one place.

The North Korean side should take a convincing measure at an early date toward the barbarous terrorist act which it even perpetrated abroad, intending to assassinate our head of state, and should come to a meeting between the person in highest authority in South Korea and the person in highest authority in North Korea. If it were difficult to hold such a meeting immediately, the North Korean side should agree to a ministerial-level meeting between South and North Korea. If and when talks between the concerned parties in the South and North Korea are held, it will be possible to also hold a meeting with other countries related to the question of the Korean peninsula.

I once again urge the North Korean side to run counter to the national desire no longer and respond to dialogue between the concerned parties in South and North Korea with a sincere attitude.

[Signed] Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, 10 March 1984

TONG-A ILBO ASSAILS NORTH'S LETTER TO SOUTH

SK110307 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial: "An Insulting Letter From Pyongyang: The North Should Stop Slander and Trickery and Respond To Dialogue"]

[Text] The false nature of the so-called tripartite talks, with which Pyongyang came out last October, has been made clearer with each passing day. The letter dated 7 March from Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council of North Korea, substantiates North Korea's ulterior motive, hidden in its proposal for tripartite talks.

Kang's letter sent to Chin Ui-chong, prime minister of our country, did not contain an overture for South-North talks but rather contained insults against South Korea, creating tension. This discourages us and makes it difficult to repress our indignation. Through Kang's letter, the Pyongyang side spun out groundless propaganda that not South Korea but the United States holds the prerogative of supreme command over the ROK Army. As clearly stipulated in provision 1, Article 49 of the Constitution, the ROK head of state holds and exercises the prerogative of supreme command over the ROK Army. This notwithstanding, in the name of the so-called premier, North Korea expressed that Korea does not even have the prerogative of supreme command over the ROK Army. This is an insult to the 40 million people of the ROK.

North Korea contends that, since the ROK does not have the prerogative of military command, it should hold a dialogue with the United States, thereby revealing its sinister trick not to put dialogue into practice.

In addition, through Kang's letter, the Kim Il-song group of North Korea stated that "the U.S. troops should be forced to withdraw from South Korea" by holding the tripartite talks. We would like to ask North Korea how on earth South-North talks are connected with the question of withdrawing U.S. troops from Korea.

In spite of the presence of about 250,000 U.S. troops in West Germany, a basic treaty between East and West Germany was concluded in 1972. Both sides have held several rounds of summits and have briskly realized exchanges in all fields to the extent that they do not envy unified states. With about 250,000 U.S. troops stationed in West Germany, East and West Germany are laying a basis for reunification, restoring the homogeneity of the "German" nation.

North Korea is irritating the ROK, coming out with unreasonable demands, including a demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops. This exposes that North Korea is seeking another propose through tripartite talks. Through its proposal for tripartite talks, North Korea is striving to extricate itself from the predicament into which it has been driven due to its perpetration of the assassination bombing at the Aung San Mausoleum in Burma. This is its ulterior motive. It is obvious that, because South Korea advanced the question of holding talks between the concerned parties in the South and the North with the proposal for tripartite talks as an opportunity, North Korea finally sent the insulting letter in order to throw a wet blanket over the proposal for talks between the concerned parties.

We sympathize with Prime Minister Chin's 10 March statement toward the North in which he made clear that, "if North Korea even rejected South-North contact while talking about peaceful reunification, it would be difficult to trust it even if it proposed a dialogue of some kind." Instead of trying to pick an unworthy quarrel with us while talking about so-called tripartite talks or the prerogative of supreme command of the ROK Army, North Korea should come to talks between the concerned parties in the South and the North.

In addition, North Korea should come to talks between the concerned parties and, simultaneously, it should resume the operation of the South-North hotline which was once installed and operated at Panmunjom. Furthermore, it should respond to the South-North Red Cross talks to soothe the suffering of 10 million dispersed families who sit up all night, missing their separated relatives.

PRC TO ATTEND SEOUL ASIAN BASKETBALL GAMES

SK101115 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Red China has sent official information expressing its desire to participate in the Eighth Asian Youth Basketball Championship Tournament scheduled to be held in Seoul. By way of the Japanese Basketball Association, Red China has sent a message to the ROK Basketball Association, expressing its desire to send 34 executives and male and female players to the Asian youth basketball games scheduled to be held in Seoul from 7 to 19 April this year. Twelve male and eight female teams, including male and female teams from our country and Red China, will participate in this game.

CONCRETE RESULTS SOUGHT FROM U.S. TRADE TALKS

SK090550 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Result of Trade Diplomacy Toward the United States -- the Vain Words in the Joint Statement"]

[Text] Is it exaggeration when we say there is nothing worth eating at a feast that has been much talked about?

We are confounded, because the result of the 11th Korea-U.S. commerce minister's meeting, which was held in Washington amid the deep concern of our people over the recent final decision of the U.S. Department of Commerce on antidumping measures against Korean color television makers, has belied the expectations of our people.

We are somewhat encouraged by the spirit of mutual cooperation in dealing with issues concerning trade between the two countries, that is expressed in the joint statement issued following the 3-day talks. Asked what the actual results of the talks were, however, we find ourselves confounded in answering this question. The statement said that both sides were mutually interested in major pending issues; there were words in the statement pledging careful considerations and reviews. However, we are still confounded, because these words are abiguous and fail to indicate the district course of future actions.

If someone says that these words are usually used in diplomatic documents, we have nothing further to say. We are compelled to await the day of the rich fruition of these beautiful but vain words. While not wanting to make a hasty assertion, we believe that the words in the joint statement expressing the spirit of close mutual cooperation and pledging implementation are by no means new. They have been used repeatedly in negotiations between the two countries on many occasions, building the high barrier of control over our goods.

Perhaps because of this, we have come to suspect the spirit of sincerity which the statement might contain and how it might differ from that which was expressed previously. If this is the case, we strongly call for a practical effort to make the spirit of mutual friendship and the pledge expressed and made in the statement bear the expected fruits so that we can dispell the overwrought suspicion of our people.

Our side looked for extraordinary, substantial, and immediate results from the recent meeting of commerce ministers with great expectations. Because of this, in sending an unprecedented buying delegation, our side has signed a \$2.4 billion contract, our largest one-time purchase, and has participated in business talks. In addition to this and ignoring public criticism of a hasty decision, our side announced a radical plan for the liberization of imports prior to the convocation of trade talks, because trade should be reciprocal and because we cannot expect unilateral concessions from our trade partner.

Of course, maintaining and expanding trade with the United States is very important for our country. The United States should correctly appreciate our country's urgent situation, the radical liberatization of imports our country has taken with a resolve to suffer great sacrifices, and the effort of our buying delegation to increase imports from the United States. At the same time, based on this, it should make the pending issues envisaged in the joint statement bear fruit in terms of mutual cooperation.

Of these issues, we understand that the pledge to review the issue of color televisions is particularly of symbolic significance. Our people cannot comply with a 14.6 percent dumping margin as estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, no matter what criterion they may use. Because of this, they feel that the United States has an extremely discriminating attitude toward our goods. Coupled with the feeling of damage, our people have increasingly complained about recently increased U.S. antidumping appeals for control over imports under the pretext of unfair transaction in terms of compensation duties, and control over the import of 16 items, including tires, tubes, and steel, which the U.S. Government plans to put into practice. Because of this, the review and correction of the color television issue is of symbolic significance.

We once again call for a practical effort to make the spirit of mutual cooperation and the pledge, which were abstractly expressed and made in the joint statement, concretely and quickly bear fruits.

RENEWAL OF GSP BENEFITS BY U.S. URGED

SK090117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Antidumping Charges"]

[Text] The completion, albeit inconclusively, of three days of ROK-U.S. trade talks in Washington yesterday provides a breathing spell in the latest dispute over an increasing number of antidumping petitions brought against Korean imports.

U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige agreed with Korean Minister of Commerce and Industry Kum Chin-ho that Seoul's request for a review of U.S. decisions on Korean color television sets should receive serious consideration.

The talks ended with each side protesting the other's limits on imports while pledging steps to boost their growing bilateral trade. As most points at issue were discussed, the meeting might well provide a point of fresh departure in our search for understanding.

Our government and industries are deeply concerned over the mounting restrictions on access to the American market through what is often called "procedural protectionism."

The widespread use of antidumping petitions in the United States may be cited as a marked example of the emerging peril to free trade.

So far, the U.S. Department of Commerce has been petitioned by America's domestic industries to slow imports of 16 Korean products on claims that they were being dumped at unfair prices. Six such cases proved unfounded and five petitions involving Korean-made television sets and various steel products are currently being investigated by U.S. Government agencies.

Damage to Korean industries affected by these charges -- whether they are sustained or dismissed -- has already been done in the form of contracts lost and reduced prospects for access to American consumers.

As for Korean-made color television sets, the U.S. Government in late February decided to drastically raise dumping charges to 14.6 percent from the previous 5.3 percent. Confirmation of this decision in April would, in effect, remove Korea's sixth largest export item from competition in the American market.

Many industrial and financial experts take issue with the validity of U.S. methods used to determine "fair" prices and export margins for particular products. The structure and components of Korean-made televisions sold abroad are different from those of locally marketed sets.

The same can be said of certain steel products imported from Korea that account for only about 0.5 percent of total U.S. consumption. In acting on complaints lodged by American industrial interests, an impartial assessment of the fair market value of our products and their very limited effect on the American economy is essential.

A recent series of measures taken by the Korean Government to liberalize imports of foreign merchandise is a clear expression of its commitment to free trade, despite the fact that Korea's is still a developing economy.

Seoul's interest in balanced trade and an equal partnership is evident in the dispatch of its largest trade mission ever. It is now touring the United States and has placed some \$2.4 billion worth of orders for American goods, ranging from aircraft to corn, in an attempt to offset Washington's trade deficit with Korea.

Secretary Baldrige has urged Korea to open its markets to U.S. food items, medical equipment, film, computers and service sectors such as insurance. Our response to these diverse demands must be carefully measured and timed to afford adequate viability to our fledgling domestic industries.

We must see to it that the International Trade Commission and other U.S. authorities concerned make just decisions on Korean merchandise. Renewal of the U.S. generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) benefits for Korea is part and parcel of a natural goal to bring the two allies, the United States and Korea, closer together.

EIGHT CREWMEN RELEASED, RETURN FROM GUYANA 11 MAR

SK120212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP) -- Eight Korean crew members captured by the Guyanese coastal patrol service while fishing in waters between Guyana and Suriname early in March, returned home Sunday morning aboard a Korean Air Lines (KAL) airliner.

The crewmen looked tired from their imprisonment and burst into tears of joy upon seeing their families who met them at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport.

On March 12, a Guyanese defense patrol boat fired machine guns at two Korean shrimp trawlers and a U.S.-registered trawler with a Korean crew for allegedly trespassing in Guyanese waters. One crew member was killed and the other 11 aboard the ships were taken captive.

The eight, who arrived in Seoul Sunday, were freed March 8. The remaining three are expected to be released after standing trial around March 23 and paying a fine. The Guyanese authorities are learned to have demanded a 13,500 U.S. dollar fine for each vessel. The body of the dead crew member, identified as Kim Hong-mun, 46, who will be repatriated next week. The three Koreans still being held are Kang Song-kil, 26, captain of the Sejong No 10; Yi Hyon-chong, 26, captain of Macandra No 2; and Mun Hyon-ku, 43, an engineer on the Sejong No 22.

More than 80 Korean fishing vessels operate in that area with these base in Paramaribo, Suriname. South Korea established diplomatic relations with Guyana but has no embassy there.

ICAO RESOLUTION ON KAL INCIDENT WELCOMED

SK091256 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The ICAO Resolution and Soviet Responsibility"]

[Text] A clear error will not be extinguished even if it is not admitted. Thus, the responsibility for an error remains forever.

The Soviet Union has made no apology whatsoever for its atrocity of downing a Korean Air Lines [KAL] civil aircraft on 2 September last year, apart from taking responsibility. It shamelessly glossed over such a horrible unhumanitarian and uncivilized atrocity, thereby only aggravating its guilt. The resolution adopted by the Governing Council of the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] on 7 March relating to the destruction of a KAL civil aircraft by the Soviet Union has resulted in announcing the crime of the USSR to the entire world. The resolution, which fully reflects the contents of the investigative report adopted at the 110th council meeting on 12 December last year, is the final resolution to be reported to the next ICAO congress.

In essence, this is a final sentence on the guilt and legal responsibility of the USSR for the incident of the KAL airplane and is an internationally recognized official document which concludes the handling of the KAL incident. Based on this we would like to make clear the point of guilt and responsibility for compensation for the KAL incident.

Regarding the Soviet claim that the fault is on the side of the KAL airplane, the resolution clearly revealed that "no evidence was found to indicate that the deviation was premeditated or that the crew was at any time aware of the flight's deviation."

As clearly stated by the resolution, the Soviet charge that the KAL aircraft was flying on an espionage mission was revealed to be false. As revealed by the final report of the ICAO's investigation team and by the report of the technological investigation by the Aviation Committee, the charge that the flight route was shortened to economize on fuel also turned out to be groundless.

Next, the resolution indicated that the Soviet downing of the KAL aircraft was a clear violation of the international law and that the Soviet Union should take legal responsibility, thus confirming the Soviet act was a clear crime according to international law. In other words, the Soviet crime ruled by the ICAO is: Such use of armed force constitutes a violation of international law; such use of armed force is a great threat to the safety of international civil aviation, and is incompatible with the norms governing international behavior and with the rules, standards and recommended practices enshrined in the Chicago Convention and its annexes and with elementary humanitarian considerations.

The entire course from the downing of the aircraft to the handling of the case constitutes an international crime.

Thus, what should be concluded at this point is clear. First, the Soviet Union should, even belatedly, admit that the shooting down of the KAL airplane was its fault and should apologize for it. Based on this, it should make clear its official position of pledging never to repeat such an act. Next, the Soviet Union should implement its responsibility for compensation for the sacrifice and loss caused by its error so as to assent to international law and to make people recognize its sincerity and morality. Unless these two factors are implemented, preventing recurrence of such an incident and ensuring the safety of unarmed, nonresistant civil aircraft will not be attained. Even apart from the ICAO resolution, we consider that the issues of the Soviet admission and apology for downing of the KAL airplane and of its liability for compensation are not only restricted to the nation suffering the sacrifice, because these are important issues relating to the overall security of people's air travel.

The Soviet Union should, above all, recognize the ICAO as an international organization which has authority and capability to handle the questions related to aircraft accidents in a most correct and fair way.

If the Soviet Union does not submit to the authoritative conclusion made by the officially recognized international organization, but continued to ignore this conclusion, it will bring about a result in which its legitimacy and morality will not be recognized by international society. The Soviet Union should bear deeply in mind that the KAL incident which claimed 269 innocent lives is an issue which all mankind, not to mention the Korean people, will not quickly forget.

Thus, we strongly call on the Soviet Union to sincerely fulfill its responsibility for compensation as worthy of a big nation, begging the people's deep forgiveness.

OVERSEAS PUBLIC RELATIONS POLICY TO BE CHANGED

SK100223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is considering changing its overseas public relations policy, to present a more accurate picture of the nation's economy in a bid to correct misunderstanding about its industrial strength, administration sources said Saturday.

The international media have exaggerated the nation's economic achievements over the past decades, and some countries, especially industrialized nations, have adopted protectionist attitudes to safeguard their industries from the perceived trade threat posed by Korea's overstated economic development, they said.

To correct the misperception, the government will lobby and undertake other public relations activities in foreign countries instead of boasting about the nation's economic development, they added.

EXCHANGES WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO IMPROVE

SK121033 Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will intensify non-political exchanges with China and the Soviet Union and other communist nations, as part of efforts to improve relations with them in accordance with its 1973 open-door policy.

The South Korean Government on June 23, 1973, announced a special foreign policy statement proclaiming a good neighbor policy to all the nations regardless of ideologies and social institutions. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with any of the communist countries.

A Foreign Ministry report submitted to the National Assembly Monday said the government will enhance contacts with China through exchanges in non-political fields, including sports, international conferences, and family reunions or visits of relatives separated because of the absence of diplomatic ties. Although neither nation officially recognizes the other, the bilateral negotiations for the release of passengers and crew on board a Chinese domestic civil airliner hijacked to South Korea last May could mark a turning point in relations between the two countries. The government will deal with the six hijackers "carefully" to further the improvement of South Korean-Chinese relations, the Foreign Ministry report said.

The actions of the six hijackers, who have been found guilty and have appealed their case to the South Korean Supreme Court, inadvertently brought about the first official contact between South Korea and China since the 1949 inauguration of the Chinese communist government.

A delegation from the China Civil Aviation Administration flew into Seoul to negotiate the return of the crew, passengers and aircraft. Since then exchange between the two nations have increased early this month, an eight-man South Korean tennis team played a Davis Cup match against a Chinese team at the southern Chinese city of Kunming. The match was the first Chinese-South Korean athletic meeting on mainland China.

Further contacts between China and South Korea are expected this year at the Asian youth basketball championships scheduled for April in Seoul as China informed Korea that it would send a 34-member delegation to the Seoul championships.

The Chinese are expected to attend the general meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) here later this year. At the meeting, Chinese officials are expected to request that Beijing and not Hiroshima, Japan, be chosen as the venue of 1990 Asian Games. The 1986 Asian Games are scheduled for Seoul.

China also is expected to participate in the 1988 summer Olympics to be held in Seoul.

Last year, another South Korean-Chinese exchange occurred at U.N.-sponsored international conferences in China. Some Korean residents in China also came to South Korea to meet their relatives last year.

As for Soviet-South Korean relations the report said the government will "carefully" seek non-political exchanges and keep a close eye on possible change in the Soviets' attitude. The government will, however, continue to demand that Moscow accept its responsibility and pay reparations for the downing of the Korean Air Lines jumbo jetliner, the report said.

Last September, KAL flight 007 with 269 people aboard was shot down by a missile-firing Soviet fighter. The KAL airliner was en route from New York to Seoul via Anchorage, Alaska. All 269 crew and passengers were killed.

In addition, the Foreign Ministry will make the best use of the scheduled Beijing visits of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in late March and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in April as opportunities to ease tension on the divided Korean peninsula and to stimulate the nation's exports to communist country, according to the report.

Nakasone, in an address to the Japanese Diet (Parliament) last week, said he would urge more exchanges between China and South Korea during his Beijing visit. He noted the Kunming tennis encounter was a significant event in Asia.

The report on the Foreign Ministry's 1984 policy programs also said the government will invite leaders of West European and Third World nations to visit here in a move to consolidate the nation's diplomatic ground and to improve relations with those countries.

King Juan Carlos of Spain, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, Belgium Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, Pakistan President Muhammad Ziaul Haq, Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei, Emir Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani of Qatar and Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Thomas Somare will be invited. Pope John Paul II is scheduled to visit Korea in early May. At the same time, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyung is scheduled to tour Europe and the prime minister and other special envoys of President Chon Tu-hwan will visit more than 30 countries, the report said.

BRIEFS

MARITIME AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN -- Seoul, March 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korea concluded a maritime agreement with Pakistan Saturday to promote bilateral cooperation between the two nations, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. South Korean Ambassador to Pakistan O Chae-hui and Pakistani Vice Minister of the Transport and Communications Ministry F.K. Bandial signed the pact in Islamabad, a spokesman for the ministry said. South Korea established diplomatic relations with Pakistan late last year. [Text]
[Seoul YONHAP in English 1147 GMT 3 Mar 84 SK]

LEADER OF 196TH DIVISION DISCUSSES POLITICAL TASKS

BK090958 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Statement by Pich Sang, deputy commander of the 196th Division in charge of political affairs and deputy secretary of the division's party committee -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] At the start, our division had only 4 party members, 32 core group members, and 46 members of the youth union. Later on, the division gained experience and fully grasped (?the importance) of building up the party as the most important task in leading, defending, and building the fatherland. In accordance with the party's fourth congress and the resolutions of the Central Committee's third plenum, the division has constantly organized the educational courses for front and rear units, as well as for people, and selected those who have shown loyalty and firm belief in the party's political lines, have been willing to serve the masses, and who have displayed good character and outstanding achievements. These individuals will be selected for inclusion in the party, core group, and youth union. If they are good, they will be included in the youth union; if they are good in the union, they will be included in the core group; and if they behave in the core group, they will be included into the party. Because of good planning, so far, in every company of the division there are branches of the union and core group; some companies have a number of party members to strengthen them. Judging from the quality of members of the party, core groups, and youth union, steady progress has been observed among them. In short, they have been tempered by trials on the battlefields. For instance, Comrade (Thaem Kuoy) set a good example by courageously fighting the enemy and becoming a hero, Comrade (Som Boeurn) led a unit to bravely smash the enemy, and Comrade (Suos Choeun), Comrade (Yim Sarak), Comrade (Keo Rin), Comrade (Nhem Savan), and Comrade (Sam Yut) were courageous and resolute in fighting the enemy and sacrificed their lives to prevent the enemy from taking their positions. There are many other model comrade members of the party, core group, and youth union. In every emulation movement, comrade members of the party, core group, and youth union have won great achievements for the party and people. The development and progress in building up the party, core group, and union can be attributed to the directives and guidance from the Defense Ministry and the assistance of experts, cadres, and members of the party, core groups, and youth union in the division who have good experience and realize their task of building up the unit to imbue it with the determination to defend and build the country. The immediate task of the division is to continue to fight and pool the forces of the masses, educate and temper them on battlefields, and select and include them among party members. In particular, in 1984, the division pledges to fulfill the tasks assigned by the Defense Ministry.

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT PRAISES ARMY UNITS

BK100909 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] To increase the ability to eliminate the danger of illiteracy in the army and set targets for 1984, the Propaganda and Education Department recently held a meeting to sum up literacy achievements in 1983 with good results and with the participation of many cadres representing units, brigades, and various ministries and services of the armed forces throughout the country.

On that occasion, to start the proceedings, Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister, chief of the General Political Department, and chairman of the Committee for Eliminating Illiteracy, made a significant and meaningful opening speech to strengthen and expand the leading capabilities to carry out the task of eliminating illiteracy for the benefit of cadres and build the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces with even higher fighting capabilities. Following the reading of the 1983 summing up report by Comrade (In Sipho), Comrade Pen Navouth gave a speech praising the past efforts of cadres and combatants throughout the army to study and teach. The speech stressed that to build a strong and capable army, to fight the enemy to defend the fatherland, and to grasp tricks and maneuvers of the enemy's psychological warfare, our Kampuchean party has paid great attention to the problem of illiteracy among the army ranks, particularly in a socialist regime which requires that the army and people possess a high degree of culture. At the end of his speech, the comrade minister reminded and called on the audience, upon its return to base, to produce plans to carry out literacy and supplementary education tasks for the army and to achieve good results in accordance with the aims of our KPRP. Afterwards, the comrade representatives of the 196th Division and units in Battambang Province and of various outstanding units read their detailed reports to the audience. Later, Comrade An Sum, chief of the Propaganda and Education Department, summed up and evaluated the results of the meeting and the targets to be implemented in 1984. The meeting was successfully concluded after the handing out of citation certificates and prizes of the Education Ministry to the 196th Division and the Battambang provincial forces and citation certificates and prizes of the Defense Ministry to the Propaganda and Education Department, the cultural school, the 286th Division, the 4th Brigade, the 2d Brigade, the Logistics Department, and the provincial forces of Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, Preah Vihear, and Kampot.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT VIEWS CONDUCT OF CADRES

BK080849 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Temper the Excellent Conduct, Ethics, and Capacity of the Army Cadres" -- date not given]

[Text] In order to further strengthen and expand the KPRAF on a daily basis, it is imperative for us first of all to pay close attention to the work of building and tempering the good behavior and revolutionary ethics of the cadres, for good cadres always lead to improved and developed good units.

Cadres in the Armed Forces have proved to be revolutionary cadres who fulfill their tasks well and lead their units in combat, remain combat ready, and build and strengthen their units. Always heightening their character, behavior, and ethics; improving their lifestyle; and correctly performing their work as stipulated, these cadres set an example and the pace, causing the masses and combatants to learn from them and implement their jobs well. Nevertheless, there remains a small number of cadres who have not yet proved themselves worthy of being revolutionary cadres as they have not yet been well tempered, their leadership of units has not been firm, and their revolutionary spirit has not yet been resolute.

For this reason, last 14 February the General Political Department issued a circular on launching an emulation movement to temper the conduct, ethics, and capacity within the ranks of Army cadres. Its five points are as follows: good stand, view, and ideology; good internal solidarity and solidarity between the Army and people; good study and work; good sense of respect for the organization and discipline; and good lifestyle according to revolutionary format.

The circular also stresses that every cadre must strive hard to become an outstanding member of the party. Cadres at all levels of our Army must make every effort to implement this important circular. We must thoroughly examine the measures outlined in the circular and have concrete plans to temper ourselves in accordance with our strengths and weaknesses.

Cadres must express their stand, view, sense of patriotism, love for socialism and determination to sacrifice their lives for the revolutionary cause, the fatherland, and the people. They must have strong belief and firm confidence in the political line of the party and state and must have a strong sense of national unity, proletarian international solidarity, and solidarity and militant cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, for these are a factor determining the victory of the Kampuchean revolution. They must clearly distinguish friend from foe, overcome all difficulties, and frustrate all schemes of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary groups of Pol Pot, Son Sann, Sihanouk, and so on. They must remain forever close to their units, firmly grasp their feelings, take good care of the living conditions of subordinates and combatants, uphold the democratic character, and respect the right to collective mastery of the masses. They must hold aloft the sense of criticism and self-criticism and regard it as an important measure to bring about development. Wherever they go, cadres must be cordial to and show affection and respect for the people, considering the people as their parents or blood brothers. They must agitate the people and educate them so that they clearly understand and respect the political line of the party. They must be industrious and study hard in order to constantly expand their knowledge and further improve their work. They must absolutely respect and implement all decisions of the party, the law of the state, and orders of the Army. They must ensure that set regulations are correctly upheld. They must clearly understand that discipline is the tremendous strength of the Army.

In their livelihood, cadres must be clean, hard-working, simple, polite, and thrifty. They must always protect the interests of the party and people and place them above personal gain. They must set an example and encourage cadres and combatants in their units to behave themselves, work hard in study, and avoid laziness in work, extravagance, debauchery, lack of responsibility for tasks, wastefulness, gambling, corruption, graft taking, and embezzlement. They must prevent them from concerning themselves with only personal gains and from losing alertness, which might lead to their being defested by the enemy.

If this kind of conduct, ethics, capacity, and lifestyle can be tempered and promoted, Army cadres can surely win the trust and confidence of the masses who will regard them as the genuine army cadres of the masses and people, thus achieving a gigantic step in the development of the KPRAF and causing the enemy to experience final defeat.

STUNG TRENG YOUTHS JOIN PARTY, ENLIST IN ARMY

BK101136 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Youths in Stung Treng Province, made up of 13 ethnic minorities, have vigorously fought for the revolutionary movement, particularly for the youths' three movements. At the first congress of youths from all over the country, youths from Stung Treng Province received a banner of honor from the Kampuchean Central Youth Association; five youths were admitted as party members. Currently, almost 3,000 youths in the province have enrolled as members of the youth association, and 1,380 others have volunteered to join the army. In the movement to expand and strengthen the local state authority, the youths have cooperated with the state authorities and the Vietnamese volunteer army by unmasking a number of enemy elements, persuading 4 misled people to surrender, killing 8 bandits, and seizing 25 weapons and a quantity of war materiel. ((passage omitted on youth's contribution to agricultural production.))

YOUTHS IN PREY VENG RECRUITED INTO ARMY

BK110938 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Recently, military units in Kamchay Mea District, Prey Veng Province, actively contributed to the emulation movement to defend and build the fatherland. Our units closely cooperated with the Vietnamese Army in defending and ensuring security in their localities. Based on the close cooperation with the state authorities, the youth association, and people, units in Kamchay Mea District carried out propaganda work. They persuaded 347 youths to join the army and a number of misled people to return to the fold. Along with this, the units also actively assisted people in production work and helped them plant 165 hectares of rice. They also built 11 houses and a number of fences. The Kamchay Mea District units pledge to increase their vigilance and their spirit to participate in the emulation movement and strive to temper themselves to be worthy of being the People's Revolutionary Army and real children of the people.

INFORMERS TO AUTHORITIES ABOUT ENEMY WEAPONS NOTED

BK110844 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Last year in Battambang Province our people achieved great victories in every field. This has made our people very proud of the KPRP political line. For this reason, no matter where the enemies hide their weapons, our people have never been indifferent to or cooperated with them. In fact, on 31 August 1983, a group of people in (Plom Liet) commune, Preah Net Preah District, Battambang Province, spotted enemy elements who were fleeing from the Tonle Sap area and hiding weapons in the forest 2 km from Kambao village. Our people took those weapons and handed them over to the local state authorities. The latter, as an encouragement, awarded these people with pieces of cloth, plastic sheets, and a number of utensils.

VODK WARNS OF AIMS OF 'SLY' NGUYEN CO THACH

BK090405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "Increase Vigilance Against the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Deceitful and Tricky Maneuvers"]

[Text] This month the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, territorial expansionists, and race exterminators have ordered Nguyen Co Thach, whom people have dubbed the Hanoi fox, to make yet another trip to dupe others in Southeast Asia and Oceania. Why is the sly fox again coming out of its den? What is the purpose of Nguyen Co Thach's trip? Is the fox searching for peace or for allies to dupe and kill others for food?

It is certain that Nguyen Co Thach's present trip is not to search for peace but to carry out deceitful maneuvers to dupe others when Vietnam is in serious difficulty on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea. The situation for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield in Kampuchea this year is more difficult than in previous years. The Vietnamese are sliding further downhill. It is only another 2 months before the end of the dry season and the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not yet been able to do anything. They have been silent and have also been attacked by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, guerrillas, and the Kampuchean people everywhere, making them lose all initiatives and bogging them down even more.

In the international arena the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are facing increasing difficulties and are very isolated. They have made every effort to carry out maneuvers to dupe others in every way for the past more than 5 years. People are very well aware of their tricky and deceitful nature. Therefore, the international community is not going to be taken in by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It will continue to constantly adhere to the principle of the UN Charter and firmly stand on the UN General Assembly resolutions demanding that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchea people exercise their sacred right to self-determination without any outside interference.

So, on the diplomatic battlefield in the international arena, the peace- and justice-loving forces are also pinning the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors down. It is in such a situation of impasse that Nguyen Co Thach, Hanoi's sly chief diplomat, is going here and there in Southeast Asia and Oceania. The aim of the Vietnamese is:

1. To destroy and bury the UN General Assembly resolutions through dragging and cheating others into holding the so-called regional talks or regional conference.
2. To break the international forces assisting the Kampuchean people's struggle, in particular, split the ASEAN countries; and
3. To lessen pressure from the international community which is uniting in pressuring them to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

All this is with the aim of giving the Vietnamese breathing space to extricate themselves from their difficult position on the Kampuchean battlefield to regain the military advantage and then launch an offensive to annex the whole of Kampuchea. Therefore, all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving forces must necessarily maintain their high vigilance against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitful diplomatic maneuvers and unite in exposing and scattering them quickly -- as they have already done. As long as peace-, justice-, and independence-loving forces continue to be highly and constantly vigilant against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuvers and continue to firmly adhere to the principle of international law, the UN Charter, and the UN General Assembly resolutions, then, no matter how good Nguyen Co Thach is at flattering and duping others, he will certainly be disgracefully and shamefully defeated like as before. The key to resolving the Kampuchean problem, which has arisen from Vietnam's aggression, lies in Vietnam's unconditionally withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respecting the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without any outside interference. This is a question of principle which cannot be bargained or negotiated.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- The Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 168 metric tons of rice to 1,680 families living in various communes of Rolea P'ier, Kompong Leng, Baribo, Kompong Tralach, and Toek Phos districts and in the capital of Kompong Chhnang Province from 16 to 24 February. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Mar 84 BK] -- At the end of February, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 47 metric tons of rice to 470 families living in various communes in Kandieng, Bakan, Krakor, and Phum Kravanh Districts, and in Pursat provincial seat. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Mar 84 BK]

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET CULTURE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Phoumi Vongvichit

BK071219 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 7 (OANA/KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday morning received a ministerial delegation of culture of the USSR, headed by its Deputy-Minister P.I. Shabanov. The delegation was accompanied by Somsî Desasomphou, Lao deputy minister of culture and V. Houssak, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Union to the Lao PDR.

The discussion [which] proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere was centered on the mutual cooperation in the field of culture. Later, in the afternoon of the same day, P.I. Shabanov together with S. Desasomphou signed here a protocol on the 1984 cultural cooperation which spells out that the 2 ministries will exchange cultural delegations and the training of the Lao cadres. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC, minister of culture, and V. Houssak, charge d'affaires a.i. of the USSR to Laos.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

BK080313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] On 6 March Somsî Desasomphou, LPDR deputy minister of culture, and P.I. Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of culture, signed a bilateral cooperation protocol for 1984. This is to exchange delegations of cultural experts and train Lao cadres. Present at the signing ceremony were Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of culture, V. Houssak, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, and officials concerned of the two sides.

The delegation returned home on the afternoon of 7 March. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Somsî Desasomphou and other cadres concerned.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES USSR SOLIDARITY GROUP

BK101135 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 10 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, yesterday received the visiting delegation of Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa led by its Vice-President Yuriy Torsuyev who is also vice-president of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean Peoples. P. Sipaseut, on the occasion, expressed happiness and warm welcome to the Soviet delegation and expressed belief that this visit will contribute to the further consolidation of friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Soviet people. Also raised at the meeting, questions on the cooperation between the organizations of solidarity of Laos and USSR.

Delegation Departs

BK110326 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] On the morning of 10 March, the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples led by Torsuyev, deputy chairman of the solidarity committee and of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Lao, Vietnamese, and Kampuchean Peoples, left Vientiane for home after ending a 5-day visit to our country.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai airport by Sisavang Chanthepha, vice chairman of the Lao Committee for World Peace and for Solidarity and Friendship with Various Nations, and many cadres attached to the committee. Vladimir Houssak, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, was also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

Prior to departing for home, on the afternoon of 9 March, Torsuyev held a news conference for Lao correspondents in which he publicized and highly appreciated the success of the delegation's visit to the LPDR. He said: It has significantly contributed to the increasing enhancement of the friendly relations between the solidarity organizations and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Laos. He continued: Through this visit to Laos, our Soviet delegation is very pleased to see that the heroic fraternal Lao people are joyously and actively struggling to defend and build their country and to successfully fulfill together the implementation of the first 5-year economic construction plan of the state. He added: The Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples as well as the entire Soviet people have always closely followed the situation the struggle of the Law as well as the three fraternal Indochinese peoples and will do their best to support and assist the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese peoples in order to contribute to the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace and stability.

PROGRESS ON USSR-AIDED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION CITED

BK081339 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 7 Mar 84

["Report" on Progress of construction of 254-meter long bridge across the Nam Ngum River]

[Excerpts] Work on construction of the Nam Ngum bridge began in 1980. The first phase of the construction project involved survey work and the elevation of the earth base for constructing bridge heads. The construction of the bridge itself actually began in 1981. This bridge is 254 meters long and 10 meters wide with an 8-meter wide road surface and 1-meter wide road shoulder on both sides. The bridge is supported by 5 pillars and is capable of receiving 80 tons of payload. This bridge is guaranteed to last some 100 years.

During the construction of the bridge, Comrade (Linseng), deputy chief of the Nam Ngum Bridge construction project and engineer of the project, told our station correspondent: We have received full cooperation and close supervision from the higher echelon in carrying out our work, particularly in the technical aspects and the acquisition of construction material. Our workers have learned numerous technical lessons from experienced Soviet experts who are currently in our country to help build Laos. However, we have also encountered certain difficulties. For example, we have to transport construction material, such as steel rods and cement, from a distant location to the construction site, thus delaying the progress of our work considerably.

So far, the construction of this bridge has about 85 percent completed. According to the timetable set up by higher echelon, the construction of the bridge will be completed by November this year. Our workers are currently working day and night to finish the construction work by the International Labor Day on 1 May.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION BACK FROM HANOI -- Vientiane, March 10 (OANA,KPL) -- The Lao delegation of trade, handicrafts and forestry led by its deputy-minister Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan, on March 8, was back from Hanoi after visiting the exhibition of goods and handicrafts items on India, which was held in Hanoi on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 1-14/3/84. [Text] Vientiane KPL in English 0936 GMT 10 Mar 84 BK]

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS, TALKS WITH KRIANGSAK

Calls for Compromise

BK100026 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Mar 84 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday called for a compromise and concessions from all parties involved in the Kampuchean conflict. He also announced that Hanoi will pull some of its troops out of Kampuchea this year, saying: "We have a commitment to withdraw (troops) in 1984."

Speaking to reporters upon arrival at Don Muang Airport on his way to Indonesia and Australia, Thach said all sides in the Kampuchean conflict must compromise in their search for a peaceful solution. However, he cautioned that the compromise and concessions must not infringe on Kampuchea's right to self-determination, independence, sovereignty and non-interference. "Now is the time for fair negotiations and a peaceful settlement. It is not the time for pressure," he said.

The Vietnamese foreign minister alleged that in the past five years Vietnam had been subjected to pressures. "We don't want anyone to impose (pressure) on us and (at the same time) we are not going to impose (pressure) on others," he said. Thach said further that Vietnam was ready to negotiate a settlement of the Kampuchean problem within the framework of the Vientiane joint communique. He noted that a wide range of options had been set in the communique, which are subject to negotiations. "If we like to negotiate seriously and effectively we must accept to discuss all the proposals of all the sides," he said.

When asked about the partial withdrawal, Thach did not say when it would start or the number of troops involved. He simply said the partial pullout would be undertaken between April and December, and the size of the withdrawal would depend on the threat to Kampuchea's security. The Vietnamese foreign minister completely ruled out total unilateral withdrawal from Kampuchea unless there was an end to the Chinese threat, an end to the use of Thai territory for bases against Indochinese states, and an end to the use of Pol Pot forces against the Kampuchean people.

When asked if Hanoi would consider United Nations peacekeeping forces replacing Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Thach said: "Never -- as long as the UN recognises Pol Pot."

When asked why there has not yet been a dry season offensive this year, Thach replied: "I don't know. But there is a saying in Vietnam that it is stupid to use a big net to catch small fish. It's wiser to use a small net to catch small fish...there may be many good fishermen in Thailand (who know that)," he said, laughing.

Thach will meet with former prime minister Kriangsak Chamanan at the latter's residence in Bang Khen before noon today.

Kriangsak Hosts Banquet

BK101016 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has promised to free nine more Thai fishermen detained in Vietnam on charges of trespassing its territorial waters, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said this morning. Talking to reporters before meeting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at his Bang Khen home, Gen Kriangsak said that as a fresh gesture of friendship, Vietnam had also promised to release other Thai fishermen detained in Vietnam.

Vietnam was now investigating the exact number of Thai fishermen being held there, he said. It is understood that the Thai fishermen would be released only after they had completed their jail terms.

Gen Kriangsak also hosted a luncheon for Thach, his wife, the Vietnamese ambassador to Bangkok and several high-ranking Vietnamese officials. Industry Minister Op Wasurat and the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chan Angsuchot, were also present to welcome the Vietnamese minister and his party.

Gen Kriangsak, who earlier this year led a parliamentary committee on a visit to Vietnam and had met with Thach, said the Vietnamese minister's visit to his home was "just a return visit." Thach, who arrived here yesterday, will leave for Indonesia tomorrow where he will meet with President Suharto and top Indonesian administrators.

Hanoi Offer on Fisherman

BK110033 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Hanoi has offered to release 324 detained Thai fishermen as a gesture of goodwill, former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said after talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday. The proposal by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong came with a call for more friendship visits between the peoples of the two countries to promote better understanding. Mr Thach conveyed the offer to Gen Kriangsak, who is House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, at his Bang Khen home after a three-hour meeting.

Gen Kriangsak said the fishermen would be released by the middle of this year starting with the earlier announced release of the first batch of 96 this month. The remaining 228 would be freed in batches by June and Vietnam would ask its Bangkok embassy to inform the government of the offer. Mr Thach gave Gen Kriangsak a list of the fishermen being held in Vietnam and relatives would be told of developments in the press tomorrow.

Vietnam's only conditions for the release is that Thailand arrange transportation for the fishermen and pay their fines for violating immigration laws. Hanoi authorities had also agreed to the house committee request to impose only minimal penalties. As part of the move to forge closer bilateral ties, the Vietnamese premier has already invited 10 academics from Chulalongkorn and Thammasat universities for visits. The house committee has invited the Vietnamese parliamentary president and the Hanoi Foreign Affairs Committee to visit Thailand.

Gen Kriangsak said Thailand and Vietnam shared the wish to see regional peace and his recent trip had been highly valued by Mr ong. The former premier renewed calls for more liberal bilateral trade links. He said Thailand had lost a lot of revenue by trading through third countries rather than directly with Vietnam. He quoted a Vietnamese official as saying about 200 million baht worth of Thai goods went to Vietnam through third countries, but a government source said the figure was exaggerated.

Kriangsak on Compromise Prospects

BK110023 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday there were "bright prospects" for compromise between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries on Kampuchea. Speaking after three hours of talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Gen Kriangsak said there were still many ways to bring peace to the region.

He said Mr Thach's views on a settlement of the Kampuchean issue were based on a joint communique issued by Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane this year. The proposal called for a dialogue with ASEAN without the participation of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, the removal of the Chinese threat to Vietnam, the halt to the use of Thai territory for operations against Indochinese countries and the establishment of a safety zone along both sides of the border. ASEAN immediately rejected the proposal.

Gen Kriangsak said both sides wanted peace and the solution depended on how the problem was approached. He also said Vietnam had not posed a major regional problem and he doubted it had ambitions towards Thailand. "We've painted a picture of Vietnam being an ogre. Vietnam has a lot of work to do to develop itself and it naturally would have no time to launch an aggression against Thailand," he said. Mr Thach had pledged that Vietnam would not violate Thai territory during this year's anticipated dry season offensive. The border had been so far quiet, he said, and time would tell if Vietnam kept to its word. The former prime minister said Vietnam had made its offer on Kampuchea to the government and "It's now the job of the government, and not ours."

Thach Departs for Indonesia

BK110542 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left here today for an official three-day visit to Indonesia on his way to Australia. In Jakarta Mr Thach is scheduled to hold talks with President Suharto, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Armed Forces Commander Benni Murdani, who visited Hanoi last month.

Mr Thach, accompanied by his wife, Phuc, arrived here Friday for a two-day private stop-over. Yesterday he held talks with former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and called for concessions and compromises from all sides over the Cambodian problem. Vietnam has maintained between 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia since invading more than five years ago to depose the Khmer Rouge communist government. Mr Thach is also expected to receive a sympathetic hearing in Canberra where he is to pay a six-day visit beginning Wednesday. He is to return here for talks with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila on March 22.

Thach Cites Kriangsak Talks

BK120126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Mar 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Jakarta yesterday for four days of talks with Indonesian officials expected to be dominated by the Kampuchea issue. Earlier yesterday, Mr Thach hailed the talks he held with former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan on Saturday as a positive step towards peace in Kampuchea. Speaking at Don Muang Airport before leaving for Indonesia, Mr Thach said Saturday's three-hour meeting at Gen Kriangsak's home could lead to "something" positive. At the very least, he said, it helped strengthen Thai-Vietnam relations.

Mr Thach, who said without elaborating that he would make a concrete proposal to the Indonesian leaders, returns to Thailand on March 22 for talks with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila after meeting Australian officials in Canberra.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON DEATH ON DPRK'S KIM IL

OW111524 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 11 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders yesterday sent their condolences to party and state leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the death of Kim Il, standing member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In a joint message addressed to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CP Central Committee and president of the State Council, said: "Comrade Kim Il is an outstanding son of the Korean people, a prominent activist of the Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a close friend of the Vietnamese people. On behalf of the people and the Communist Party of Vietnam and in our own names we would like to extend our deep condolences to you and to the Korean people, the WPK, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the bereaved family."

Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in a message to Kang Song-san, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, said: "I would like to convey my profound condolences to you and, through you, to Comrade Kim Il's family."

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his condolences to Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister for foreign affairs of the DPRK.

SRV ACCUSED OF EXPORTING LABOR TO PAY DEBTS

BK031118 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[By Bruno Franceschi]

[Text] Hanoi, March 3 (AFP) -- Nearly 60,000 Vietnamese workers have been sent overseas in the last four years, most to Hanoi's communist allies, according to official figures. Western sources here said that the figure could be higher. Human rights organisations have accused Vietnam of paying its debts to the eastern bloc by exporting labour. But Vietnamese workers, whose monthly pay packet at home would be about 200 dong (20 dollars), are queuing up [for] work abroad, Vietnamese sources said. Vietnamese aged from 18 to 35 went to work in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Bulgaria and other countries for four or five year periods, the official THANH DHAN newspaper said.

In the Soviet Union and East Germany, Vietnamese workers make up for the lack of local manual labourers. At the same time, Vietnam can alleviate to a small extent its chronic unemployment problem and the workers get a professional training, Eastern European sources here said. Some 6 million Vietnamese were jobless last year. A series of bilateral agreements cover the Vietnamese migration. In 1981, accords were signed with the Soviet Union in April, Czechoslovakia, in September and Bulgaria in November, while one was signed with East Germany in January 1982.

Currently, slightly less than 20,000 Vietnamese are working in the Soviet Union, mostly in the southern republics, Ukrainian, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, Soviet sources said. None were sent to Siberia "because of the difficult work conditions there," they said.

However, a U.S. State Department report submitted to Congress in November claimed that a number of Vietnamese were employed in the construction of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Far East to Europe. It said that a "considerable part" of the Vietnamese workers' earnings was kept back, they were treated worse than their Soviet counterparts, they lived in separate quarters and most were involved in manual work. The Soviet newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA rejected the report as "propagandist blackmail."

Vietnamese Employment Minister Dao Thien Tri said that the Vietnamese in the Soviet Union were working on the iron and steel, textiles, electronics, construction and timber industries. In Czechoslovakia, official statistics from last July showed that 26,000 Vietnamese were employed there, mostly in the iron and steel and glass industries. But several Czechoslovak sources estimated that there were nearer 40,000 Vietnamese workers in the country. No official figure was available here on the number in East Germany and Bulgaria, but sources here said it could be as high as 10,000 to 20,000 in the two countries.

In Poland, the banned trade union Solidarity recently expressed concern over Warsaw's plan to employ Vietnamese in certain sectors to replace Poles out of work because of illegal trade union activities. The International Federation on Human Rights has several times accused Vietnam of paying its debts by sending surplus workers abroad. One report said that Hanoi had sent "tens of thousands of its nationals to Czechoslovakia in exchange for military equipment and materials." Vietnamese officials routinely deny the claims.

HANOI ON NHAN DAN REVIEW OF CHERNENKO SPEECH

BK071214 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Mar 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 5 March]

[Text] On 2 March at the Kremlin, Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, delivered a speech on the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy before Soviet voters in Moscow. This is a very important speech that not only the Soviet people but also people throughout the world are interested in and highly value for its profound significance.

Dealing with this event NHAN DAN today carries an article entitled "The Consistent Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union and Its Lofty Policy of Peace." The article says: In his speech, Comrade Chernenko reaffirmed the very constructive Soviet proposals aimed at removing obstacles caused by the United States to negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the strategic arms reduction talks in order to reach an acceptable agreement for both sides. The United States has ratified various agreements signed with the Soviet Union almost 10 years ago on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons testing and the setting off of nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union advocates a treaty on complete and absolute prohibition of the invention, production, and use of chemical weapons. Countries which possess nuclear weapons must also observe the fixed standard. The article further deals with the increasingly great and strong movement for peace. It stressed: Comrade Chernenko mentioned the Sino-Soviet normalization of relations and strongly affirmed that during the Sino-Soviet meetings, the Soviet Union has never reached any agreement detrimental to the interests of a third country. Our people welcome this principled stand of the Soviet Union and totally support its negotiations with China to improve the state-level relations with that country. We also welcome the unswerving policy of the Soviet Union toward Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in these negotiations. We resolutely reject various irrational and big-nation expansionist and hegemonist demands of the Beijing leadership. Comrade Chernenko's statement on this issue is a sign of strong support and great encouragement from the Soviet Union for the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in the cause of national construction and defense of each country, and in defending the special solidarity alliance of the three nations, thereby contributing to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

NGUYEN CO THACH LEAVES FOR REGIONAL VISITS

BK090551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi, March 9 (AFT) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left here today for a 15-day regional tour that will take him to Thailand, Indonesia and Australia for talks aimed at fostering "better mutual understanding."

"For the cause of peace and stability in the region, I am a tireless traveller" Mr Thach told journalists before his departure. His talks in Bangkok where he is to begin a three-day visit today, Jakarta (March 11-13), Canberra (March 14-19 and again in Bangkok (March 20-22) are expected to focus on Cambodia, where Hanoi maintains 150,000-170,000 troops.

Mr Thach also said that his country "highly appreciates the role played by Canberra in the search for a Cambodian settlement." He said Australia held a "privileged" place because it is the only country in the region in a position to talk to all the parties involved in the crisis.

AUSTRALIANS STUDY DEFOLIANT EFFECTS IN VIETNAM

BK110949 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] The royal commission investigating the use and effects of defoliants during the Vietnam war has been visiting hospitals in Vietnam. Two doctors attached to the commission have been speaking to Vietnamese doctors who carried out studies on the possible links between chemical spraying and birth defects and abnormalities. The royal commission is in Vietnam for 6 days to examine information collected by the Vietnamese Government and to visit areas sprayed by defoliants such as Agent Orange.

A radio Australia reporter in Hanoi, (Geoffery Leach), says the commission has been told that over the past 10 years many children of veterans have been observed with defects at birth. Our correspondent says that the commission, while not questioning the results of the study, has to determine what link there might be between the use of defoliant sprays and the evidence shown to them.

The royal commissioner, Mr Justice (Evelt), had talks with Vietnam's minister for public health, who asked if Australia might be able to furnish the latest research papers on the medical consequences of the use of defoliants. He also asked Australia to consider receiving doctors from Vietnam for further training.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON VCTU ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

BK120958 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] On 10 March the CPY Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on the celebration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU]. The directive says: The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to take 28 July 1929, the day on which the first red Trade Union was founded in the north under the direct leadership of the then Indochinese Communist Party, as the founding day of the VCTU. This year, the 55th anniversary of the founding of the mass organization of our country's working class will be celebrated for the following purposes.

1. To propagate and educate the entire party, Army, and people on the historic revolutionary tradition of the Vietnamese working class and of its trade union organizations in the cause of national liberation and on the roles of the working class and its trade union organizations during the socialist revolutionary stage.

2. To develop a sense of responsibility for collective mastery among office and manual workers and step up the emulation movement to engage in production, practice thrift, and increase labor output, product quality, and work efficiency.
3. To increase the party leadership over and the coordination between the administration and mass organizations at all levels in trade union-related activities, further strengthen trade unions organizationally, and improve the quality of their activities.
4. Ensure that all departments of the party Central Committee dealing with party and youth union affairs, the Fatherland Front, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the Vietnam Women's Association, the Collective Peasants' Association, and all the leading comrades of various ministries and branches at the central level coordinate with the organ in charge of party and youth union affairs of the VCTU in organizing the celebration of this anniversary.

MEMBERS OF ANNIVERSARY ORGANIZING COMMITTEES NAMED

BK101415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Implementing resolution No 17/NQTU dated 7 February 1984 of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau on organizing major anniversaries in 1984 and 1984 the party Central Committee Secretariat on 6 March issued a resolution establishing an organizing committee composed of the following members:

Chairman: Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat;

Vice Chairman: Le Xuan Dong, deputy director of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department;

Members: Nong Quoc Chan, vice minister of culture; Nguyen Nam Khanh, deputy chief of the VPA Political General Department; Nguyen Vinh, director of the Marxist-Leninist Institute; (Duong Van Phuc), deputy head of the Council of Ministers' Office; and Ho Anh Dung, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

The organizing committee for major anniversaries is responsible for drafting directives and formulating main policies on these anniversaries before submitting to the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers for approval. It is also responsible for formulating major plans for the central and local levels in organizing major anniversaries during 1984-85 period, unifying plans of the central sectors, contributing ideas to coordinate and accelerate activities of various sectors and echelons, ensuring the fulfillment of the general plan and plan for each anniversary, and directing the compilation of general guidelines for the three greatest anniversaries.

BRIEFS

DONG THAP PARTY MEMBERS -- Since 1975, Dong Thap Province has admitted 3,465 additional party members, an increase of almost 200 percent. Various party schools in districts and cities recently organized 19 classes to improve the quality of 1,123 cadres and members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union who are responsible for recruiting new party members. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Mar 84 BK]

PARTY RECRUITMENT -- Ho Chi Minh City's basic party organizations have selected over 8,000 outstanding potential new party members. During January and February, these basic party organizations admitted over 750 new party members. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Mar 84 BK]

U.S. ARMS TO SELECTED ASEAN COUNTRIES QUESTIONED

BK091416 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Mar 84 p 5

[Editorial: "The Arming of Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Observers of military affairs are currently following steps taken by the United States, which has plans to provide arms assistance to ASEAN countries. It has already been announced that Washington will supply F-16 combat aircraft to Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines. The United States will also provide AWACS aircraft to Singapore. This is an American plan and not one prepared by the three ASEAN member-countries!

The state of security has indeed taken a turn for the worse as political tension has developed during the past couple of years. This is especially true in the context of seeking a military solution to the Kampuchean problem. This is not desired by Indonesia and Malaysia. Both believe that a political solution would be more useful in solving the Kampuchean problem. The granting of weapons -- F-16's and AWACS -- by the United States to several ASEAN member-countries presents no problem to the other two countries. However, while doubting the existence of a dangerous Soviet or Vietnamese military threat to ASEAN, the Indonesian people and, perhaps, their Malaysian counterparts, are wondering whether those who have not been "granted" the sophisticated weapons are either not trusted or are considered to need only "protection" from the other three ASEAN members as an important "part" of Southeast Asia, which is controlled by the United States.

Nevertheless, plans to arm Southeast Asia have been prepared and will be implemented soon. The political question concerning this plan is impossible to answer without studying the strategy, agreed upon by the United States and its supporting powers, on how to "save" Southeast Asia from the Soviet military "threat."

The F-16 aircraft are effective military weapons -- deadly birds -- in the U.S. conventional weapon system and are geared to meet current defense requirements. With the supplying of these aircraft to certain ASEAN countries, the main factor will not only be the creation of a reliable military deterrence but also the enhancement of the military capability of ASEAN countries as a link in the regional defense chain. This will basically support a military umbrella which is being set up for Southeast Asia.

One thing that should be taken into account is the supplying of AWACS to Singapore. Seen from its total area and other factors, it is impossible to believe that Singapore will use the AWACS solely to defend its security. Therefore, it is very true to say that the stationing of the AWACS in Singapore and their strategic function will serve ASEAN's overall security interests.

If we look at the objectives of arming, there seem to be loopholes in this scenario. However, one cannot possibly learn all about the weapons system which should be owned by ASEAN countries and which should be supplied to them. If the ASEAN region is placed within the reach of a strategic defense system planned by the Pentagon for the Asian-Pacific region, we may predict that the ASEAN region will be placed within a zone of strategic weapons deployment in the framework of a military deterrence system which is balanced against what is called a Soviet military "threat."

Actually, the Southeast Asian security problem is a complicated one, involving a number of political, economic, and military problems which, until now, have been difficult for the ASEAN countries to solve.

The theory of a global military threat still stands as a significant thesis, but the factors of political principles and national sovereignty are no less important than the security and defense interests of these countries.

Therefore, the issues of whether ASEAN needs a military umbrella or should pursue a path of guaranteed neutrality, whether the ASEAN countries need to be part of a regional defense system or should develop their respective resilience for the sake of common interests, or whether they should stand free or be dictated to by outsiders, are still topics of a controversial problem, the conclusion of or definite answer to which is still remote. Nevertheless, the thought that an independent ASEAN resilience system is not taboo is something which captures the heart, if it is related to the idea of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality -- an idea which is not only in writing, but is also supported by concrete physical, political, economic, and sociopolitical factors.

It is in this respect that ASEAN's arming should be broadly examined in the belief that as a dynamic region, ASEAN must also have its own defense capability and initiative and not necessarily depend on external forces for support and security.

MOKHTAR ON RESTORATION OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK100743 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said it is difficult for Indonesia to restore diplomatic relations with the PRC as long as it still supports communist activities in Southeast Asia. Minister Mokhtar said this in reply to questions by journalists after a meeting with President Suharto at Cendana Road [president's residence] this morning.

He said the time for normalizing relations with the PRC is not yet ripe and the problem of normalization will not be linked with the solution of the Kampuchean issue. The Kampuchean issue, according to the minister, is the common problem of ASEAN, while the normalization of relations between Indonesia and the PRC is a bilateral issue.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja had reported to President Suharto on the upcoming visit of Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach from 11 to 13 March and Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann's visit from 16 to 20 March.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER THACH PAYS VISIT

Jakarta Reports Arrival

BK111519 Jakarta Domestic Service IN Indonesian 1500 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Jakarta this afternoon for a 3-day visit to Indonesia at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Speaking to newsmen at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, Nguyen Co Thach said his visit is aimed at continuing the current excellent dialogue with Indonesia, especially on bilateral relations and the Kampuchean problem.

The Vietnamese foreign minister is scheduled to make a courtesy call on President Suharto tomorrow morning and hold official talks with Minister Mokhtar later in the afternoon. He will also meet with Finance Minister Rakhmat Saleh and Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani on Tuesday. The Vietnamese foreign minister, who is accompanied by his wife, Madame Phuc, will then continue his trip by leaving for Australia.

Holds Talks With Suharto

BK120541 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Jakarta, March 12 (AFP) -- Vietnam and Indonesia agree that China posed the longterm threat to Southeast Asia and both countries "must work together" to meet this challenge, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here today after talks with President Suharto. Speaking to reporters after a 30-minute talks at the palace here, Mr Co Thach stressed that there was a "better understanding" of Indonesia and Vietnam on the question of peace and stability in the region. He did not elaborate.

The Vietnamese minister, who arrived here yesterday from Bangkok for a three-day official visit on his way to Australia, said that Cambodia and bilateral matters had been discussed with the Indonesian leader. He reiterated Vietnam's position that his country would withdraw its troops "totally" from Cambodia only when there was no longer what he called a threat from China, when Thailand's territory was no longer used as a sanctuary for the Khmer Rouge Cambodian resistance forces and when "(Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot is condemned and liquidated."

Vietnam has maintained between 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia since invading more than five years ago to depose the Khmer Rouge communist government.

Mr Co Thach later paid a courtesy call on Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah. He is having two rounds of talks today with his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who is the current chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Standing Committee. Tomorrow he is to meet Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani, who made a trip to Vietnam last month.

Further on Talks

BK120639 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Problems concerning bilateral relations between Indonesia and Vietnam and peace and stability in Southeast Asia were discussed by President Suharto and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The talks, which lasted for about 30 minutes, were held at Merdeka Palace this morning, when Nguyen Co Thach paid a courtesy call on President Suharto. Nguyen Co Thach was accompanied by his ambassador in Jakarta and Foreign Minister Mckhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Replying to questions posed by reporters following his meeting with the head of state, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Indonesia and Vietnam have a good mutual understanding and share the same view on the need to overcome the existing challenges in Southeast Asia. He said that in Vietnam's view, the People's Republic of China poses the threat to this region.

Replying to another question, the Vietnamese foreign minister said that his country will withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea when there is no longer a threat from China and when Thai territory is no longer used as a place of refuge for Kampuchians. Another condition depended by Vietnam for the withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea is the condemnation of the Pol Pot regime. He stressed the need for a peaceful settlement and the realization of stability in the Southeast Asian region.

SINGAPORECULTURAL RELATIONS WITH USSR REPORTED 'NORMALIZED'

BK120941 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Mar 84 p 48

[Text] Cultural relations between Singapore and the Soviet Union, suspended after the Soviet downing of a Korean Airlines (KAL) jet last September, have been normalised.

A Foreign Ministry official yesterday confirmed that Singapore had agreed to a performance here by Russian soloist Ander Lobo Odyanil.

The Foreign Ministry's go-ahead for the performance later this year, requested by the Soviet Embassy here, effectively puts an end to the six-month suspension in cultural ties.

Singapore suspended cultural ties with the Soviet Union on September 10 last year when it cancelled a scheduled three-day performance of the Russian Riga Ballet. A concert by Russian soprano Irina Bogatsheva, scheduled for last November, was also cancelled.

Since then, the Soviet Embassy has periodically requested for the cultural exchange programme to be restored. Singapore said at that time that the suspension was indefinite.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS

Arrival Remarks Reported

BK091325 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] The prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr Son Sann, has expressed optimism on the future of Kampuchea. He said the issue is no longer whether the Vietnamese occupying forces will withdraw from the country but when. Speaking to newsmen after his arrival for a 5-day visit to the republic, Mr Son Sann said the resistance fighters have scored numerous victories over the Vietnamese aggressors internationally and in Kampuchea itself.

He also said he would discuss with Singapore leaders how to bring the struggle to a successful end [words indistinct].

Mr Son Sann will call on Mr Lee Kuan Yew on Tuesday. He will also hold talks with the deputy prime minister, Mr Rajaratnam, and the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Dhanabalan, on Monday.

Interviewed on Kampuchea

SK101218 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] The prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr Son Sann, says that resistance forces in Kampuchea will be responsible in forcing Vietnam to reverse its stand on Kampuchea. In an interview with the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Son Sann said that Vietnam can no longer say that the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible. He said this is apparent from remarks made by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, in Bangkok yesterday. Mr Thach had mentioned that he was open to compromises and concessions on the Kampuchean problem.

The Kampuchean leader, who is on a 5-day visit to Singapore, also spoke on the delay of the Vietnamese dry season offensive in his country. He attributed the delay to Mr Nguyen Co Thach's planned visit to Indonesia and Australia. Mr Son Sann pointed out, however, that his people were well prepared for any Vietnamese attacks.

BUSH, O'NEILL INVITED TO OBSERVE UPCOMING ELECTIONS

HK100032 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Batasan Speaker Querube Makalintal has invited U.S. Vice President George Bush and House Speaker O'Neill and leaders of Britain, Japan, and France to visit the Philippines and observe the May 14 elections. Vice President Bush was invited in his capacity as president of the U.S. Senate. A PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Washington said the invitation from Speaker Makalintal was announced by U.S. Senator John Melcher on the Senate floor last Tuesday. Senator Melcher also wrote into the U.S. congressional records a letter from President Marcos explaining the measures being undertaken by the government to ensure full democratic processes in the May 14 elections. According to Senator Melcher, the invitations to observe the Philippine polls were proof of the sincerity of the Philippine Government about the conduct of the elections.

The Democratic senator has urged the U.S. Government to expedite assistance to the Philippines. He said it is foolish to delay the implementation of U.S.-Philippine policy. Senator Melcher spoke in the U.S. Senate against moves in Congress to curtail various U.S. aid programs for the Philippines. Senator Melcher stressed that the Philippines is a long-time ally and trading partner which qualifies for U.S. aid. He said it is foolish to delay U.S.-Philippine policy, because not only does the Philippines need the United States, but the United States needs the Philippines likewise. Senator Melcher said doubts on the stability of the Philippine Government should not be allowed to freeze U.S. policy decisions.

In advocating faster U.S. aid for the country, the senator from Montana assailed what he termed a policy of benign neglect of the Philippines by U.S. Administration. He said the United States must treasure, cherish, and build on the special ties with the Filipino people for reasons of mutual defense, trade, and cultural and educational exchanges.

IMELDA MARCOS MESSAGE PRAISES AMERICAN GOOD WILL

OW111415 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] The first lady says there is enough American good will towards the Philippines. In her homecoming message, Mrs Imelda Marcos said during her recent trip she found that the American people are deep reservoirs of good will and friendship for the Philippine Government, country, and people.

According to Mrs Marcos, our friends in the U.S. said we can count on their help even as they are also counting on the Filipinos to be able to cope with the present problems and prevail through their own efforts.

VIRATA RETURNS FROM IMF TALKS, VIEWS RESULTS

'Apparent Deadlock' in Talks

HK110115 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday said Filipinos would have to give up some of their luxuries if the country was to make an economic recovery. He said we cannot just return to the old way of doing things; we have to concentrate our resources on the very basic and essential requirements of the economy.

He was speaking to reporters on his return from Washington, where he has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for a standby credit of dollar 630 million. This is the first step toward rescheduling part of the country's dollar 25 billion foreign debt and raising more than dollar 3 billion in new loans. The talks ended in apparent deadlock.

'Belt-Tightening' Predicted

OW102341 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] There will be more belt-tightening ahead, and it will take some time before the present economic crisis blows over. This assessment comes from Prime Minister Cesar Virata and economist Dr (Jesus E. Stanislaw) in separate interviews with KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting Service] News. David Nye has details:

[Begin recording] [Nye] The prime minister candidly noted that the delay in the rescheduling of the country's foreign debts with foreign creditor banks means people will have to get used to stricter belt-tightening measures and must learn to budget limited foreign exchange resources.

Prime Minister Virata said whatever the amount of foreign exchange the country can obtain must be handled carefully in view of prevailing constraints to its acquisition.

[Virata] I would like to inform also businesses and industries that we cannot return to the previous ways of doing things. We have to concentrate our resources on the very basic and essential requirements of the economy, since we know that we do not earn enough foreign exchange to get all of the luxuries in, as well as the nonessentials. We suppose we cannot probably afford to buy so many big cars or air conditioning units, or get into so much traveling abroad, because we do not have enough of the earnings in order to finance these requirements.

[Nye] Virata said that while there is no clear sign of economic recovery, the agribusiness sector may provide a much-needed push to get things going again.

Harvard-educated economist Dr (Jesus E. Stanislaw), on the other hand, presented a bleak forecast for 1984. Based on his studies and research, Dr (Stanislaw) says he sees negative growth rates for both gross domestic and gross national products. He arrived at this conclusion, based on present indications that production has been slowing down since November of last year. Similarly, he said his unemployment rate figure of 50,000 per month has been based on industry reports since November.

[(Stanislaw)] We are hoping that all of these negotiations with respect to funding of our import-trade would have led into success now, as we could get the money by July, because this would have meant that the number of people laid off could be around 300,000; if there would be 2 months more of delay, it could be 400,000. Now, this is on a normal pattern; we haven't seen a very serious deterioration yet, or a pickup. I would imagine that we'll maintain that rate up to the time that the normal trade flows could be resumed.

[Nye] Dr (Stanislaw) indicated that the economy may soon recover, but he pointed out that this depends heavily on how much foreign exchange the country can obtain within the next few months. [end recording]

AQUINO URGES JAPAN TO RECONSIDER DECISION ON LOAN

OW101417 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 10 (AFP) -- Agapito "Butz" Aquino, younger brother of slain Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, today called on the Japanese Government to reconsider its decision to grant a multi-million dollar loan to the "dictatorial" regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

In a press conference, Mr Aquino, who arrived here yesterday for a stopover on his way to the United States, also sharply accused Mr Marcos of masterminding his brother's assassination.

Official sources here announced yesterday that Japan was planning to provide the Philippines with loans amounting to 55 billion yen (246 million dollars) under the current fiscal year budget.

The 44-year-old Aquino said Mr Marcos had ordered the assassination of his brother in order to stay in power, but did not produce evidence to support his allegation.

The younger Aquino said he was making a speaking tour of North America in response to requests from Filipino communities in Los Angeles, Chicago, Toronto, New York and Washington. He is scheduled to fly to the United States for a 10-day tour on Sunday.

Mr Aquino is heading an opposition group in the Philippines advocating a boycott of general elections scheduled for May 14.

The Aquino group is calling on voters to abstain from the polls because President Marcos has not granted opposition demands to repeal his presidential powers to make laws independently of the national assembly.

CENTRAL BANK PERMITS PREPAID LETTERS OF CREDIT

HK110416 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] The Central Bank announced yesterday commercial banks may continue to fund importations under prepaid letters of credit. A previously approved policy was to have expired tomorrow. Senior Central Bank Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson said this will enable private industry to import necessary raw materials, spare parts, and supplies under present conditions. Singson said foreign exchange payments for opening prepaid letters of credit may now be in the form of telegraphic transfers and sourced from foreign currency deposits, under Central Bank circulars 343 and 547. Prepaid letters of credit may be opened for the importation of commodities classified under the essential producer category, without limitations as to amount.

FURTHER ON DEVELOPMENTS IN AQUINO TRIAL

Guards' Testimony Disputed

OW100234 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has directed military and police authorities to exert all efforts to locate Lina Lazaro, the common law wife of alleged Aquino assassin Rolando Galman; and Jose Carlos has the latest:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Meantime, the testimonies of two MIA [Manila International Airport] security guards, which revealed that after the first shot rang out, they saw former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr, with his escorts, descending the stairway, do not prove that the opposition leader was killed on the stairway. Attorney Rodolfo Jimenez, counsel for the Aviation Security Command, told KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News, that the first shot that Efren Ranas and Olivia Reyes of the (Lantin) Watchman and Security Agency heard could have been a backfire of the plane's engine. He said that if Aquino was shot at the stairway, he would have slumped, falling, and dragging down the escorts holding him on both sides.

[Jimenez] If, however, they insist that that shot was heard by them, yet, that sound was heard by them while the three were still descending the stairs; (?certainly) it could not have been a shot. It could have been the backfire of an engine being started. Or, if it was a shot, maybe a shot somewhere else, but definitely it was not the shot that hit the senator; otherwise, the physical appearance of the three at the time would not have been as described by the two.

[Carlos] In view of the testimony of Ranas and Reyes, the board placed them under protective custody. [end recording]

Search for Galman Wife

HK110408 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] The Armed Forces and police launched yesterday a nationwide search for Lina Lazaro, the missing common-law wife of Rolando Galman, the alleged killer of the late senator Aquino. Lazaro was last seen on January 29, when four men fetched her at her house. In a radiogram messaged to all Armed Forces major service commanders, commanders of regional unified commands, PR [Philippines Constabulary] regional commanders, and task force commanders, General Fabian Ver ordered that all resources at your command be used to accomplish this task of finding Lina Lazaro. Gen Ver also ordered the commanders to make periodic reports to him on the search. PC Chief and Police Director General Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos also ordered all PC and police units in the country to locate Lazaro.

MARCOS VIEWS ISSUES INVOLVED IN BATASAN ELECTIONS

Stresses Need for Talent

HK100030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] First in the news, President Marcos stressed yesterday [9 March] the need to elect talented and dedicated young men to the Batasang Pambansa on May 14. He said that will improve the quality of leadership in the legislature. The president's statement virtually set aside the equity of the incumbent rule in the selection of KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidates for the Batasan elections. It obviously referred to the current review of the list of KBL aspirants for the party ticket being done by the KBL Central Committee headed by the president. Under the rule of the equity of the incumbent, KBL assemblymen will be given priority in candidacies for the 183 seats in the Batasan. The president said it is important to develop capable younger aspirants who are not too well politicized or politically oriented, but who show promise as good leaders.

Rejects Free Zones 'Dynasties'

HK110411 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] First in the news, President Marcos categorically ruled out yesterday the declaration of free zones for KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidates in the May 14 Batasan elections.

The president also reiterated the standing policy of the KBL against the establishment of political dynasties, by squelching moves for his daughter Imee Marcos Manotoc to run in the coming polls.

In rejecting the idea of KBL free zones, the president said free zones would tend to split the party and would jeopardize its winning chances.

Some KBL members have held the possibility that the party would allow free zones for aspirants who do not make the official lists. There are 1,743 KBL aspirants for the 183 Batasan seats to be contested in the election. The KBL leadership is having a hard time in finalizing the list of candidates because of the big number of aspirants.

The president said questions involving political dynasties, particularly in the two provinces [as heard] are delaying the final selection of the KBL list.

Meanwhile, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan intramurals which cannot be resolved at the provincial or city level will be threshed out by the KBL Central Committee this week. KBL leaders involved, particularly aspirants for Batasan seats in the May 14 election, said the intramurals would be settled only by the committee, headed by President Marcos. The election list KBL Batasan members and their party mates who want to run instead of seeking advance with the president for inclusion in the party official ticket [sentence as heard]. Some KBL leaders have reportedly been assured inclusion in the line-up, but until the final list is released, possibly a few days before the March 27 deadline for the filing of certificates of candidacy, there will always be doubts in the minds of the hopefuls, according to political observers.

PETITION TO NULLIFY DECREES ON SECURITY SUBMITTED

HK100346 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] The Supreme Court was asked yesterday to nullify five presidential decrees on national security and order. The petition against the decrees was submitted by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines through its president, Raul Roco. Named respondents in the petition for prohibition were the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defense, the treasurer of the Philippines, the Armed Forces chief of staff, and the chief of the Constabulary. Attorney Roco said they were cited because they were the enforcing agencies of the decrees being questioned.

The decrees challenged by the integrated bar are Decree No 1834, which increases the penalty for rebellion, sedition, and related crimes; Decree No 1835, which quantifies various laws on antirsubversion and increasing the penalties for membership; the decree on the issuance of commitment orders, when the writ of habeas corpus is suspended; the decree on the issuance of preventive detention orders; and the proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

ARMY ESTABLISHES MORE CIVILIAN DEFENSE UNITS

HK030815 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 3 March 84

[Text] The military is putting up more Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] units in strategic areas in Mindanao. The move aims to counter subversive activities of the New People's Army and those of the Moro National Liberation Front. Colonel (Ernesto Calupit), commander of the Home Defense Forces Group of the Philippine Army, said the CHDF have proved to be effective in preventing subversive activities of terrorists. (Calupit) said these civilian volunteers could be a big help to the military, since they know their own communities. At the same time, they are in a better position to identify strangers and suspected subversives than regular army troopers.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

13 MARCH 1984

